

Beirut bus killings described as challenge to Syrian-backed plan

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese newspapers Sunday described the killing of four Christians in west Beirut as a challenge to a Syrian-sponsored security drive there.

The Christians were in an American University Hospital (AUH) bus which was sprayed by machinegun fire in mainly Muslim west Beirut Saturday as it approached a crossing to the divided capital's Christian eastern sector.

"The security plan for west Beirut received a painful blow," the As Safir said. "A rapid and direct reply is required to save the plan and its prestige."

The incident was the most serious since hundreds of Syrian troops and security agents deployed two weeks ago to back up Lebanese security forces in a crackdown on militia anarchy. While Christians and Muslim leaders condemned the attack, the hardline Falangist "Lebanese Forces" said it held Syria responsible for the death of the Christians, who included an AUH

doctor and two women hospital staff in their 20s.

Artillery duels meanwhile flared in mountains near Beirut between Falangist and pro-Syrian forces, radios said, but there were no immediate reports of casualties.

Saturday's bus ambush was the latest of a series of attacks against the American hospital whose director, David Jacobson, is among 18 foreigners believed kidnapped by Muslim militants in Lebanon.

Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Muslim Amal militia, said of the attack: "I condemn the 'piracy'... let those people know that such a crime will not go unpunished."

The independent An Nahar newspaper quoted hospital officials as saying: "The university will continue to carry out its

mission in serving Lebanon and the area."

It also quoted security sources as saying a search was on for four bearded gunmen who witnesses said were involved in the shooting.

Scores of militia offices closed down and hundreds of gunmen withdrew from the streets when the Syrian-Lebanese force moved in more than two weeks ago.

The spiritual leader of the pro-Iranian "Hizbollah" (Party of God), Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, Sunday also condemned the "ugly crime against the medical body at the American University."

"This crime shows there is still a devious plan to keep the lawlessness in west Beirut," he was quoted as saying by state-owned Beirut Radio.

Fighting Falangist Voice of Lebanon radio said several 120mm shells crashed Sunday morning into villages around President Amin Gemayel's mountain hometown of Bickfaya.

Fighting has regularly shaken the Bickfaya area since Mr.

Gemayel, a Christian, and anti-Syrian leaders in the Lebanese Forces failed to endorse a Syrian-mediated peace plan with Muslims to end the civil war.

Collapse of the accord in January spurred west Beirut's slide deeper into anarchy, and Syria's intervention two weeks ago answered widespread opposition appeals to Damascus.

Commenting on the bus attack, As Safir quoted informed sources as saying the general opinion favoured taking a decision against those trying to sabotage the plan "even if it is necessary to clash with them and raid their hideouts."

The French-language daily L'Orient Le Jour said: "The AUB bus affair intensifies the dispute between east and west Beirut" at the moment when the political crisis remains in neutral gear and the verbal warfare is escalating.

The Falangist Daily Al Ahsal ran a headline: "Barbaric massacre is major challenge to security plan."

Izvestia blames Aden crisis on poor leadership

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia has blamed a political crisis in South Yemen earlier this year on poor leadership by the ruling Marxist Yemen Socialist Party (YSP).

"In recent years, the party and state leadership did not properly combat negative trends that had accumulated within the YSP," Izvestia said Sunday in an editorial.

"They were even exacerbated as the principles of the collective leadership and democracy within the party were being ignored and personal and tribal ties prevailed."

Former President Ali Nasser Mohammad was ousted in a power struggle in Aden last January that left up to 10,000 dead and caused thousands of others to flee the country.

Izvestia said events since January showed the country was on the road to recovery and the new YSP leadership was making the party stronger.

The daily said the United States had been disappointed that the new rulers had stressed the continuity of South Yemen's foreign policy, which includes close ties with Moscow.

Meanwhile Mr. Nasser Mohammad was quoted here Sunday as saying that an estimated 20,000 South Yemenis have fled the country since last January's bloody conflict.

Mr. Nasser Mohammad, in an interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al Wahda, also said that "thousands" of his followers were detained and being tortured under the new regime ruling the 2.1 million population.

He said the country was suffering from a split in the army and economic hardships, attributing the situation to the people's "mistrust of the new leadership" which gained the upper hand after the fighting in which tanks, warplanes and heavy artillery were used.

After the January bloody power struggle, which forced Mr. Nasser Mohammad to flee the country, "a great number of military leaders and officers were executed," he said. "This left no alternative for the rest but to flee the country and join the legitimate leadership."

Mr. Nasser Mohammad said he said he was convinced that national reconciliation, which has so far been rejected by the new leadership, was the only way out for South Yemen's problems.

Mr. Nasser Mohammad's whereabouts remain unknown since the January conflict. The paper did not say where it conducted the interview.

He told the paper that while awaiting a "popular uprising" to reinstate him, he had established "bases" in Ethiopia and North Yemen.

U.N.-sponsored meeting calls for international conference on Mideast

LONDON — The urgent need for an international peace conference, to be attended by all parties to the Middle East conflict, and by the Soviet Union and United States, has been strongly upheld by a United Nations-sponsored conference in Vienna.

Staged from 2-4th July, the Third U.N. International Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) meeting on the question of Palestine called on "all governments to support the convening of the international peace conference and to work for the realisation of such a conference as a top priority."

The Vienna conference, attended by some 60 NGOs from all parts of the world (including Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding, CAABU), was addressed by a series of distinguished panelists, comprising Dr. Vladimir Vinogradov, a former deputy Soviet foreign minister, Pete McCloskey, a former U.S. congressman, Shafiq Al Hout, a member of the PLO's Central Council and the PLO's representative in Lebanon, the Israeli writer and publisher Uri Avneri, Ibrahim Matar, a Palestinian economist from Jerusalem, Gus Newport, mayor of Berkeley, Al Hadji Ousmane Sarr, treasurer of the Senegalese Bar Association, the veteran Israeli Knesset (parliament) member Tawfiq Toubi, and CAABU's director, David Watkins.

The international NGOs meeting was preceded by a two-day symposium of NGOs from Europe. Both conferences confirmed "absolutely the international consensus that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," and rejected "the idea that anyone other than the Palestinian people can decide who should represent them, all the more so as the first implementation of any people's right to self-determination is the choice of their own representation."

The meetings called on "all governments which do not recognise the PLO to do so."

Dr. Vinogradov, in an interview with the Bulletin said the Soviet Union remains committed to a solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict "entailing an Israeli withdrawal to its 1967 borders and the establishment of an

independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The precise details would be determined at an international peace conference attended by all parties to the conflict, and by the USA and USSR."

He was speaking in Vienna where he was attending the U.N.-sponsored meeting.

Dr. Vinogradov is one of the Soviet Union's leading Middle East specialists. He was appointed ambassador to Egypt and later as a roving ambassador, in which capacity he co-chaired the Middle East peace conference in Geneva in 1973. From 1977 to 1982 he was Moscow's ambassador in Tehran.

"The peculiar feature at present," said Dr. Vinogradov, "is that we have a complete set of principles for a solution which have been approved for years by the vast majority of the international community. Before, there were a variety of peace plans. Now, everything is worked out: what to do, and even how to do it. Only two states object: Israel and the United States."

Moscow, he continued, viewed negotiated solutions to the Middle East's conflicts as a high priority, since the disputes carried the dangers of superpower confrontation. "Every regional conflict brings not only suffering, but also very big international complications, and today's world is already complicated enough."

Superpower rivalry was not the main cause of tension in the Middle East, he insisted. The problem was that the United States always sought to take advantage of regional conflicts for its own strategic ends. "Whenever you have a regional conflict, you quickly see the American military, trying to establish its own supremacy, trying to use the situation to its advantage, in a strategic way, trying again to encircle the Soviet Union."

Moscow's growing involvement in the area was entirely by invitation of the Arab states, who felt threatened by the Americans. "We are not pushing ourselves into the Middle East. The Americans can't even disguise their intentions. They are preoccupied with military considerations, and this is known to every (Arab) country. They (the Arabs) cannot fend off the Americans, who are strong, so they turn to us for assistance."

Because Moscow was concerned over Washington's efforts to enhance its strategic

position in the region, the Soviets had responded positively to the Arab invitations. "We had no option but to resist America's strategic forces. We were dragged in," declared Dr. Vinogradov.

Moscow, he explained, had close relations with Iraq and "stable" relations with Iran, and the Soviet Union was anxious for the Gulf war to end "as soon as possible."

The conflict was "aimless and senseless, and leads to nothing whatsoever. It's merely exhausting, and offers pretexts for foreign intervention. The Americans are trying to fish in this murky water. That's one of the war's dangers."

The Soviet Union enjoyed "good" relations with Libya, said Dr. Vinogradov, although Tripoli pursued independent policies. "No-one guides the Libyans, telling them what to do or not to do. Sometimes they act in a way we wouldn't act; sometimes in a way we would act."

Over the U.S. bombing raids on Libya earlier this year, Moscow had "great sympathy" for the Libyans. "We think they acted rather bravely. They withstood the provocation as best they could, with their own resources, although they received full moral and material support from us."

Following the Libyan raids, U.S. officials hinted that America might attack Syria in retaliation for alleged Syrian involvement in attacks. The Soviet Union has no formal treaty of alliance with Libya, but it does have a full friendship treaty with Damascus, and Dr. Vinogradov warned that the Soviet response to any raid on Syria would very likely be far more forthright: "We would never abandon our friends at a time of need."

Until recently Kuwait was the only Gulf state to have diplomatic relations with Moscow, but late last year such links were established first by Oman and then by the United Arab Emirates. There were no signs that the Soviet Union would be establishing ties with other Gulf states in the near future, Dr. Vinogradov said, although "if these countries would like to have more extensive relations, yes, they are welcome. However, we are not pressing them. With Oman, and the Emirates, it was their initiative. There is no need for us to press the Gulf states, but we would welcome better relations with them" — CAABU Bulletin.

Sister of Beirut hostage in Damascus

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) — Peggy Say, sister of American hostage Terry Anderson, arrived in Damascus Sunday seeking the help of Syrian leaders to free him and four other Americans held by Shi'ite Muslim extremists in Lebanon.

"I'm very pleased to be here in Damascus where I intend to thank the government of Syria for its public statements on behalf of the American hostages," she said.

Mrs. Say was met at the airport by Greek Charge d'Affaires Dionysios Kogelias after she flew from Cyprus.

Her mission began in Athens last week where she met the wife of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu. American-born Mrs. Margaret Papandreu raised the issue of the five U.S. hostages with Syrian President Hafez Assad when she attended a women's rights conference in Damascus earlier this month.

Mrs. Say, a 45-year-old housewife from Batavia, New York, expressed appreciation to the Greek government for its help in arranging the visit to Damascus. The Syrian capital, only 40 kilometres east of the Lebanese border, is the closest Mrs. Say has been to Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press, since he was kidnapped in Beirut on March 16 last year.

Mrs. Say flew to Damascus to fulfill deathbed wishes of her father and older brother to secure Anderson's freedom. Both men died earlier this year.

Shin Bet affair raises questions about Israeli 'democratic principles'

by Nicolas B. Tatro
Associated Press

TEL AVIV (AP) — The scandal surrounding Israel's Shin Bet secret service, stemming from the killings of two Arab prisoners, has raised fundamental questions about how to preserve democratic principles in a country at war.

Liberal critics, especially the nation's lawyers and the media, contend the handling of the case poses serious questions about Israel's war ethics, the rule of law and freedom of the press.

Their complaints, in the form of petitions to Israel's supreme court, have forced a police inquiry.

The Shin Bet, a Hebrew language acronym for "security services," has for years been accountable only to the Prime Ministry.

But because of the scandal, Health Minister Mordechai Gur, a former chief of staff, has called for the agency to be controlled by up to three ministers.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres and legislator Abba Eban, who chairs parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, each have appointed panels to examine ways to tighten control of the Shin Bet and study its decision-making process.

But the political establishment has been reluctant to support a wider probe.

And many Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories, for whom the plainclothes Shin Bet agents are more notorious than uniformed soldiers, doubt they will see real changes in the agents' methods.

President Chaim Herzog, an ex-director of military intelligence, cited the central role

of security in Israeli society when he defended immunity from prosecution given to four senior Shin Bet officials.

"We must not treat security considerations lightly, because security means existence. It means life — it is a supreme consideration," he said on Israel Radio. He praised the Shin Bet for foiling a recent bomb attempt on an El Al plane in London and the arrest of what he called 320 "terrorist gangs" in the past year.

The spreading stain of the Shin Bet affair led to the near collapse of Israel's coalition government as accusations mounted that Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, prime minister two years ago when the prisoners were captured, was involved in authorising the killings and ordering a cover-up.

Shamir denied the allegations. But there is speculation he may be questioned by police. And, if that happens, it is an open question whether he can survive politically until October, when he is to take over as prime minister from Shimon Peres.

Avraham Shalom, head of Shin Bet, was accused in a May 9 complaint by then-Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir of ordering the killing of the two Arab prisoners. Shalom and three other officials also were accused of giving false statements and evidence to investigators.

The affair began on a lonely stretch of highway in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip on April 13, 1984.

Just before dawn, troops stormed a commuter bus to free 35 hostages held by four Palestinians demanding the release of 500 Arab prisoners. Two hijackers were killed along

with an Israeli woman soldier.

An official army communiqué said two hijackers were killed and two others died of injuries en route to a hospital.

But photographs taken by the Hadassah and Maariv newspapers showed Majid Abu Juma, 17, and his cousin Subhi Abu Juma, 18, in good health, being led away by plainclothes security men.

A commission headed by Maj. Gen. Meir Zorea and an inquiry by the attorney general's office found the two prisoners had been beaten to death but could not determine who was responsible.

Based on those findings, Maj.-Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai, the army's infantry and paratroop commander, was tried by a court martial, which acquitted him of charges of using excessive force in questioning the prisoners and of conduct unbecoming an officer.

Accounts later circulated that Gen. Mordechai had been framed. Reuven Hazak, deputy head of Shin Bet, supported by two other officials, complained to Peres, then prime minister, that Shalom had authorised the killings and then manufactured evidence to cover up his responsibility.

Peres backed Shalom and demanded the resignation of Hazak and the two other senior officials, whom he reportedly felt were seeking the top jobs for themselves.

But based on Hazak's testimony, and in face of united opposition from the Labour and Likud leadership, Zamir pressed for a new probe. The attorney general's resignation, which he had submitted months earlier, was suddenly accepted in what looked like an attempt by the political establishment to bury the case.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111	
PROGRAMME ONE 17:00 Koran 17:20 News in French 17:40 Scientific programme 18:15 Bill Crosby 18:40 Animals in Action 19:00 Local programme on the Armed Forces	
PROGRAMME TWO 19:35 Programme review 19:45 News programme 20:00 News in Arabic 20:40 Arabic Series 21:30 Documentary 22:00 Varieties 22:20 Local comedy 22:40 News summary in Arabic 23:10 Varieties programme	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW Tel: 774111-19	
PROGRAMME TWO 07:00 Light Music 07:30 Newsdesk 08:00 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 10:45 Pop Session 11:30 Yes Minister 12:00 News Summary 12:45 Pop Session Contd. 13:00 News Summary 13:45 Pop Session Contd. 14:00 News Bulletin 14:10 Instruments 14:15 Over a Cup of Tea 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:45 Question and Answer 16:50 Old Favourites 17:00 Talking About Music 17:30 Pop Session 18:00 News Summary 18:45 Sports Round-up 19:30 Music 19:30 Newsdesk 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:45 Evening Show Contd.	
BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1323 KHz. 07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 For Whom the Bell Tolls 08:00 News 08:05 Waveguide 08:30 World News 08:59 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:30 Letterbox 09:45 Recording of the Question 10:00 News 10:30 A World in Edgewood 11:15 Sports 11:30 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 12:30 Sports and Company 12:50 World News 12:55 Reflections 13:15 To Whom the Bell Tolls 13:30 Anybody Goes 13:40 World News 13:59 British Press Review 14:15 Good Books 14:30 Financial News 14:45 People's Choice 09:00 News Summary: A World in Edgewood 15:15 Sports 15:30 Hollywood's Oscar Nights 16:00 World News 16:05 News About Britain 16:15 Japan Watch 16:30 Album Time 16:50 Radio News 17:15 Quote Unquote 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News 18:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 18:30 Ray Moore Talks To... 17:00 News Summary: Outlook 17:45 The Man on the Telephone 18:00 Radio News 18:15 A World in Edgewood 18:45 What's New 19:00 World News 19:05 Commentary 19:15 This Particular Place 19:30 Terror and Berberie 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:05 Book Club 20:15 My Music 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Promenade Concert 22:30 News Summary: Outlook 22:56 Stock Market Report 23:00 World News 23:30 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	
VOICE OF AMERICA MW 1260 & SW 7200, 965, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz. 07:00 News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Reports, Sports News at 30 minutes past the hour: 18:00 News 18:10 News 18:30 Music 18:40 News 19:00 News 19:10 Sports 19:30 English News & Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 Magazine Show 21:00 News 21:30 Focus 21:50 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline America 22:30 Music 22:40 News & Editorial 23:15 Music USA Jazz 24:00 News 24:10 VOA World Report	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITION * A French exhibition entitled "La mode, les modes, le rap" at the French Cultural Centre (until July 24). FEATURE FILM "Close Encounters of Third Kind" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre. CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre .. tel. 6610267 American Cultural Centre .. 644771 American Cultural Library .. 641578 British Council .. 6361478 French Cultural Centre .. 637009 German Cultural Centre .. 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre .. 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre .. 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre .. 637777 Haya Arts Centre .. 651995 Huzar Youth City .. 6671816 Y.W.C.A. .. 641793 Y.W.M.A. .. 664251 American Municipal Library .. 637111 University of Jordan Library .. 843555	
CHURCHES St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590 Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lubwiddah, Tel. 637440 De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Husein, Tel. 667157 Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Jabal Amman, Tel. 623541 Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 678906 American Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261 St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751 American International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at (Saterdenominational) in Shamsiati, Tel. 677534 Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smith), Tel. 811285 Rainbow Congregation (International, Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, Tel. 606974.	
MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qai'a (Claret Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum, Jabal Lubwiddah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128. Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.	
PRAYER TIMES 04:06 Fajr 05:43 Sunrise 12:42 Dhuhr 16:23 Asr 19:40 Maghrib 21:18 Isha	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS 07:35 Cairo (MS) 09:15 Amman (RJ) 09:55 Sana'a (LH) 10:40 Kuwait (RJ) 10:50 Muscat, Bahrain (GF) 11:00 Damascus (RJ) 11:15 Cairo, Amman (RJ) 11:30 Abu Dhabi (RJ) 14:30 Muscat, Bahrain (GF) 14:35 Kuwait (RJ) 15:30 Ankara (TK) 16:10 Jeddah, Medina (SV) 16:30 Baghdad (IA) 17:55 Lahore (RJ) 18:00 Cairo (RJ) 18:30 Bucharest (RO) (add.) 18:30 New York, Vienna (RJ) 19:10 Bucharest (RJ) 19:15 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ) 19:25 Beirut (MEA) 19:45 Bangkok (RJ) 01:25 Baghdad (RJ)	
DEPARTURES 07:00 Cairo (RJ) 08:20 Cairo (MS) 10:40 Frankfurt (LH) 11:05 Bucharest (RO) (add.) 12:00 Amsterdam (RJ) 12:45 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ) 13:00 Amman, Cairo (RJ) 13:15 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ) 13:30 Paris (RJ) 14:00 Lahore (RJ) 15:35 Kuwait (RJ) 16:30 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF) 17:15 Baghdad (IA) 17:40 Medina, Jeddah (SV) 20:30 Kuwait (RJ) 21:00 Baghdad (RJ) 21:15 Jeddah (RJ) 21:30 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 21:50 Damascus (RJ) 21:50 Dhahran (RJ) 22:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 22:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 02:30 Cairo (RJ)	
MARITIME TRAFFIC Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port: - Banglar Sampad 78/21 75/2 - Kora Raja 78/21 75/2 - Baghdad 78/21 75/2 Amiri Kawan and Sons Company, with its new office in Shamsiati, at your service, tel. 637037/5.	
MONEY EXCHANGE Sunday rate Local sell/buy rates in Jds Belgian franc 78/21 75/2 Dutch guilder 143/4 144/7 French franc 49/9 50/3 Italian lire 23/ 23/7 Japanese yen (for 100) 221/6 224 Swedish crown 48/8 49/1 Swiss franc 190/4 201/1 U.K. sterling pound 51/6 52/4 U.S. dollar 344/2 345/7 W. German mark 161/4 163	
WEATHER Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be normal summery. Northwest winds moderate and calm sea.	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman government	891228
Amman civil defence	198, 199
Civil Defence Unit	271293, 273131
Civil Defence Qawraqish	770753
Civil Defence Deir Alla	87306
Ambulance	153, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade	198
First aid	630341
Blood bank	77332
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	622090-3
Police rescue	192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters	639141
Traffic police	8963901
Electric Power Co.	636381/4, 624881
Municipal water complaints	77125/8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08)	5330360

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn.	644281/6
Akileh Maternity, J. Amman	642442/2
Jabal Amman Maternity	642342
Malina, J. Amman	636140
Malina, Shmouni	664717/4
Stamandil Hospital	669913
University Hospital	843845/65
Al-Muhajer Hospital	667227/8
The Islamic, Abdali	666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164/6
Indian, Al-Muhajer	777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Asafziah	775111/26

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Adal Dabboush	893644
Dr. Yousef Sammour	663234

TAXIS:

Hussein taxi	771776
Khalid taxi	644888
Sultan taxi	811357
Al Khayam taxi	641541
Al Ahl taxi	621127

IBRD:

Dr. Abdul Karzem Abwa	(-)
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ZARQA:

Dr. Hesham Shamsi	986632
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GENERAL

Jordan Television	773111/19
Radio Jordan	774111/19
Ministry of Tourism	642311
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	661176
Telephone information	661176
Jordan and Middle East calls	12
Overseas calls	17
Repair service	11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in file per kg.

Apple (local)	220 / 160	Mango	220 / 160
Apple (green)	430 / 400	Melon	80 / 50
Apple (American & French)	480 / 380	Malina (Sweet)	200 / 140
Banana	300 / 230	Malina (dry)	80 / 50
Banana (Malaysian)	250 / 220	Okra	440 / 400
Beans	250 / 200	Orange (local and Valencia)	280 / 240
Cabbage	130 / 70	Parsley	50 / 50
Corn (yellow)	160 / 120	Peas	450 / 400
Cauliflower	160 / 120	Pepper (green)	180 / 140
Cucumber	160 / 120	Pepper (red)	200 / 160
Eggplant (large)	140 / 100	Pump	280 / 240
Eggplant (small)	160 / 120	Radishes	160 / 120
Garlic	700 / 650	Tomatoes	110 / 80
Grapes	380 / 300	Vine leaves	350 / 300
Grapefruit	190 / 160		
Lemon	320 / 280		

NEWS IN BRIEF

Fayez hosts lunch for Shawwa

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez Sunday hosted a lunch in honour of Rashad Al Shawwa, the former mayor of Gaza in occupied Palestine. The banquet was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, several ministers, members of parliament and officials.

Masri meets new UNDP representative

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri has received a copy of the credentials of newly-appointed United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) representative in Jordan Saifur Malik. During his meeting with Mr. Malik on Saturday, Mr. Masri reviewed UNDP development projects being carried out in Jordan. Mr. Malik succeeds Mr. Adnan Ra'ouf.

Pakistani parliamentarians due Saturday

AMMAN (Petra) — A Pakistani parliamentary delegation is due here on Saturday for a five-day visit to Jordan. The delegation, led by the deputy speaker of the Pakistani general assembly, will hold talks with the speaker of the Upper House of Parliament and senior government officials on bilateral relations.

SSC holds more briefings for expatriates

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) will continue holding meetings throughout this week to explain to Jordanian expatriates the benefits of the social security system in Jordan and to offer these expatriates the chance to enjoy these benefits, a SSC spokesman said Sunday. He was speaking at the opening of a second meeting organised at the SSC headquarters and attended by groups of expatriates, many of whom took part in the Second Jordanian Expatriates' Conference last week.

Doctors asked to visit centres more often

KARAK (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh has instructed doctors employed by the ministry to increase their visits to health centres in Husseinieh, Shababieh, Al Ghaweer and Maashiet Abu Hamour in Karak Governorate to three times rather than twice a week. According to Dr. Adnan Dumur, director of the Karak Health Department, the move aims to improve the quality of health services to the public. In 1985, health centres in these regions were visited by 16,840 patients.

Tafleeh office issues 619 work permits

TAFILEH (Petra) — The labour and employment office in Tafleeh issued 619 work permits to non-Jordanian workers in the past six months and found work for 110 local workers, according to an office spokesman. He said that his office also distributed some JD 23,000 to 186 needy families in Tafleeh since the beginning of 1986.

Giraud arrives in Amman today

(Continued from page 1)
The King visited Paris earlier in June and held talks with French leaders which diplomats say included the issue of arms sales. Mr. Giraud is expected to arrive here Monday after visits to the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. Diplomats in Abu Dhabi said Mr. Giraud's trip was designed to assure France's allies that the four-month-old right-wing government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac would uphold the previous Socialist government's policy of friendship. Mr. Giraud was appointed minister of defence on March 20, 1986, in the cabinet of Mr. Chirac. He is a former minister of industry, a position he held from 1978 to 1981. Since then, he has been an engineering consultant, and professor at the University of Paris-Dauphine.



KING RETURNS: His Majesty King Hussein, who returned home Sunday after a two-day visit to Iraq, is greeted upon arrival by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad (Petra photo)

Fayez briefs U.S. senator on Mideast

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akef Al Fayez Sunday received U.S. Senator for Kentucky Gene Huff who is currently visiting Jordan to promote tourism.

Mr. Fayez briefed the senator on the latest regional developments and Jordan's viewpoint towards the Palestinian problem. Mr. Fayez also outlined the Kingdom's efforts to arrive at a negotiated settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict and pointed out the continuous support of the U.S. to Israel which, he said, encourages Israel's expansionist policies.

Israeli policies, Mr. Fayez told the senator, increase tension on both the regional and international levels and jeopardise peace.

Mr. Huff, who is also a Christian minister, is planning to organise touristic visits to the Holy Land via Jordan, according to an official at the American Embassy in Amman.

Bahraini information minister due to arrive in Amman today

AMMAN (Petra) — Bahraini Minister of Information Tareq Al Mu'ayyad is due in Amman Monday for a three day official visit to Jordan at the invitation of his Jordanian counterpart Mohammad Al Khatib. The Bahraini minister will be accompanied by an information delegation which will include the editor in chief of Gulf News newspaper and the directors of the Bahraini News Agency, the department of press and publications and the department of tourism in Bahrain.

During their visit, the delegation will meet with a number of officials and discuss cooperation between Bahrain and Jordan in information related affairs.

In Manama, Mr. Mu'ayyad said in a statement that his country deeply appreciates His Majesty King Hussein's current efforts to enhance joint Arab action and the Jordanian government's steps to bolster relations between Jordan and Bahrain. The minister went on to say that his visit to Jordan is within the framework of good relations between the two countries and offers a chance for discussions on joint cooperation in information affairs and the exchange of radio and television news and other materials. The visit, he added, reflects the strong relations between the two countries.

The visit comes close on the heels of another made by Bahraini Minister of Trade and Agriculture Habib Ahmad Qassem who signed tentative agreement on cooperation in trade and agricultural affairs. During his stay in Jordan, Mr. Qassem said Bahrain will allow Jordan to organise an exhibition of national products in Manama later this year and will help organise a symposium early next year to highlight incentives offered to those who wish to invest in projects which will be implemented within Jordan's 1986-90 five year development plan.

Both sides agreed to take steps to encourage the export of Jordanian agricultural products to Bahrain and agreement was reached on dispatching a delegation to Bahrain to hold talks with Bahraini importers. They agreed to set up a joint company for producing chemical fertilisers and will increase cooperation in agricultural affairs.

Upon returning home Mr. Qassem said that his visit to Jordan was in the course of a drive to achieve economic integration among Arab countries.

WHO, Health Ministry organise symposium for public relations staff

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh will Monday open a regional symposium for information and public relations officials in East-Mediterranean region countries.

The symposium is being held by the Health Ministry in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO). The symposium will provide information and public relations officials at Health Ministry's in the region with basic information to help them perform their role of promoting the WHO goal of health for all by the year 2000.

Education Ministry announces overall pass rate of 64.7% for tawjihi examinations

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education Sunday announced the results of the tawjihi examinations for the 1985/86 scholastic year and the ministry said 64.7 per cent of tawjihi students passed the examination which they took in June.

Dr. Ahmad Al Bashaheh, the ministry's secretary general, who announced the full results at a press conference held at the ministry in Amman, said that a total of 62,814 male and female students sat for the examination in both banks of Jordan and that 37,546 of these students passed.

The Ministry of Education was able to obtain and publish the results four days earlier than planned, and it completed the processes of marking the papers and feeding the results into computers in 28 days, four days less than last year, Dr. Bashaheh pointed out.

He said that in both banks of Jordan, 38,378 male and female students sat for the literary examination of whom 58.9 per cent passed, while in the scientific stream 17,985 sat for the exam and the pass rate was 77.1 per cent.

According to Dr. Bashaheh, the number of students sitting for the commercial examination were 3586, and in this stream the pass rate was 62.3 per cent. In the agricultural stream, there were 101 students taking the exam of whom 79.2 per cent passed and in the industrial stream there were 2,146 students and the pass rate was 59.9 per cent. In the nursing

stream there were 289 students of whom 80.5 per cent passed, in the postal stream 235 students sat the exam of whom 62.1 per cent passed and in the hotel stream there were 94 students taking the examination and the pass rate for this stream was 62.5 per cent.

Dr. Bashaheh said that students in the occupied West Bank will receive their transcripts from their schools in the coming two days he added that the ministry will soon start preparing transcripts for students in the East Bank and that these will also be obtained from schools.

He said that the ministry will print certificates and issue them to students in the first part of the coming month. Several senior ministry officials were present at the press conference.

Following are the names of the first 10 male and female students who got the highest marks in the literary stream of the Tawjihi examinations:

1) Suha Hassan Ali Abu Ghosh — Ahlia School — 96.6 per cent; 2) Dana Abdul Hafiz Al Udwan — Al Ahlia School — 95 per cent; 3) Lina Mahmoud Obeidat — Rosary College — 94.8 per cent; 4) Eiman Mohammad Hassuna — Sukhaina School — 94.3 per cent; 5) Lina Hani Haddadin — Al Ahlia School — 93.6 per cent; 6) Maha Yusef Al Safadi — Al Taj School — 93.5 per cent; 7) Laila Mohammad Khalil Ashour — Islamia College — 93.1 per cent; 8) Ansa Bassam Al Ghouri — Rosary College — 93 per cent; 9) Rana Basel Ararat — Islamia College — 92.8 per cent; 10) Isshrah Amin Al Zaher — Ashraiah School — 92.8 per cent and 11) Miffleh Salem Al Dahmane — Comprehensive School Zarqa — 92.8 per cent.

Euro-Parliament, Arab League to meet soon for talks on joint university

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A Euro-Arab post-graduate university, the first-ever joint academic venture between the European Parliament and the 22-member Arab League is expected to be operational by mid-1988.

Preliminary preparations for establishing the project including its estimated budget, determining the student capacity as well as administrative and academic related issues — will be finalised in a meeting between the Spanish, Arab and Euro-Parliament partners, scheduled to be held in Brussels by the third week of July.

Credit for the foundation of the university has been given to the Spanish government committee on youth, culture, information, education and sports which submitted a motion to the Euro-Parliament calling for the inception of a Euro-Arab post-graduate university on Spanish soil.

The Spanish motion gained momentum when it was passed by the Euro-Parliament in March 1984 and in June 1985 Spain formed an ad hoc committee to supervise contacts with both the European Parliament and the Arab League.

The selection of Granada as a permanent site to host the university's campus bears both historical and spiritual values, since the town is renowned for being a historical meeting point between European and Islamic civilisations and one of the university's main aims is to enhance academic and cultural exchanges between Europe and the Arab World.

"A clear picture of the university's foundation, including its budget and student capacity, will emerge after the Brussels meeting," says Spain's

Ambassador to Jordan Emilio Menendez del Valle, who also is a member of the ad hoc committee. The Spanish ambassador was actively involved in this project before he assumed his diplomatic post.

With an academic identity of being a non-political, non-ideological and an independent institution, the Euro-Arab university will offer seats to an equal number of Arab and European students wishing to take post-graduate specialisations in linguistics, natural sciences, technology and humanities.

Teaching will be in both Spanish and English and Mr. Menendez del Valle says that student registration will be open to both Arabs and Europeans at nominal fees. The Arab League and the Euro-Parliament will pay the bulk of the budget since Spain has already provided the buildings for the university.

More funds needed

"We hope to raise some money, during the July meeting — millions of dollars — just to be able to start the project," Mr. Menendez del Valle says, emphasising that the amount of money raised will determine the university's educational future.

The Arab League members participating in the project are, according to the Spanish ambassador, "looking forward to seeing the university established."

However, the Arab stance will also be determined in the July meeting since they have to provide an academic proposal to outline their expectations from the project and what they would like the university to achieve, he adds.

Although the Arabs appear to be more than happy with the idea of the university, Mr. Menendez del Valle fears that inter-Arab disputes might, to some extent, affect the university.

"There could be some problems in the first stages of its development, but we stress that it is very important for the Arabs to focus on the value of a non-political and non-ideological academic institution whose main goals are to transfer technology and to promote development," says Mr. Menendez del Valle, who has been serving as Spain's ambassador to Jordan since December 1983.

Arab differences

"However, we hope that the Arabs are going to be able to unite... or at least unite in for this experiment," he says. The ambassador, who has been fighting for the university's establishment since the early 1980's, says: "now the ball is in the Arabs' hands."

The Arab side to this project is being handled through Qatar's Ambassador to Spain Bader Al Dafa, whom Mr. Menendez del Valle describes as "a very enthusiastic and energetic man who has exerted his utmost effort to make the project a success."

"We are doing our best to convince the Arabs, through Mr. Dafa, about the importance of side-stepping inter-Arab disputes in order to benefit from the university's academic offering and to promote academic and cultural knowledge as part of the Euro-Arab dialogue," the envoy says.

The university will be governed by Spanish law and for the first two years the institution will be run by a Spanish dean who will be elected by the directors of the foundation. The presidency seat will later rotate among the participating members.

The rector shall be head of the organ responsible for administrative and financial matters and shall also preside over the board of faculties responsible for teaching and research.

Active centre works hard to help children with cerebral palsy

By Najwa Najjar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Cerebral palsy is a condition of nerve and muscle malfunction caused by damage to the brain cells. Lack of oxygen reaching a baby's brain — due to a difficult or prolonged delivery, prematurity, incompatibility of his parents blood, disease or illness affecting the pregnant mother are some of the major factors which can cause irreparable damage.

The incidence of cerebral palsy in Jordan far exceeds the incidence in developed countries. In Jordan it is 4/1000 compared to 1/1000 in developed countries, according to Cerebral Palsy Foundation (CPF) statistics. However it took until 1977 for six doctors to recognise the need for a specialised centre to care for this specific condition. The King Hussein Medical Centre agreed to accommodate the cerebral palsy centre until an independent centre could be set up. After nine years of hard work and fund raising, the new centre opened early this year.

As soon as the centre at the King Hussein Medical Centre opened in 1978, hundreds of patients came looking for help. At the end of that year 687 cases had registered at the centre. This number has now increased to 2036 children registered at the centre.

More public awareness

The drastic increase was largely due to increased public awareness about cerebral palsy. In the foundation's attempts to raise money for the new centre — through various fund raisers such as auctions and cerebral palsy flag day — they succeeded in informing citizens about cerebral palsy and that help is available. "We realised that parents do not hide their handicapped children, and when they hear that help is available they seek it," said Dr. Samira Baban, head of the cerebral palsy centre.

The centre receives all types of handicapped, not just cerebral palsy. Any handicapped child is assessed and sent to the proper institution for his condition. Those who have cerebral palsy are given medical examinations and if they have cerebral palsy they enter the centre for treatment.

The team which takes care of each individual child is the doctor,

physiotherapist, occupational and speech therapists and, most importantly, the mother, said Mrs. Joan Mary Majali, vice president of the Cerebral Palsy Foundation. Parents are taught the necessary exercises for the child to do at home, the proper positions he must be in when he sleeps or sits or is carried. They also learn how to play, feed, and teach their cerebral palsied child and to accept her or him.

Play is essential for the normal development of the cerebral palsied child. The first toy library has been established to teach the child through play. Necessary toys have been collected through donations from toyshops and mothers can borrow and exchange toys as they learn the role of play in the development of their children.

Parents are encouraged to help at the centre because the societies which flourish are those which have the participation of parents, said Dr. Baban. Many mothers can be found playing with other cerebral palsied children at the centre. Fathers or mothers who have certain skills contribute. For example, several fathers who are carpenters make special equipment such as adapted chairs, walking sticks and tables. They give these aids to the centre as a donation or for a minimum fee.

Special aids

In fact, the centre has ceased to import exercise mattresses and pillows, special chairs, adapted bugles and spoons as they now are being made in Jordan if not by one of the parents then by Al-Din factory. The factory has adapted models they make to fit the centre's requirements.

These aids are extremely important because of the increasing need of the children to have these special aids to continue physiotherapy treatment at home. The aids are given to the family according to their income, said Dr. Baban. "If they can pay the full price they do, if not they pay as much as they can, often they are given for free," she said.

Treatment can continue for years before some kind of normality is restored to the child's body movements. Success depends

ends on how early the diagnosis is made and the treatment started.

A success story

One success story is that of Samir. He came to the centre at the age of five. He had poor balance and lack of coordination. At the centre he improved considerably and was able to enrol in school at the age of seven. Because he was taking lessons at the centre, after one month he was promoted to the same grade level as most seven year olds.

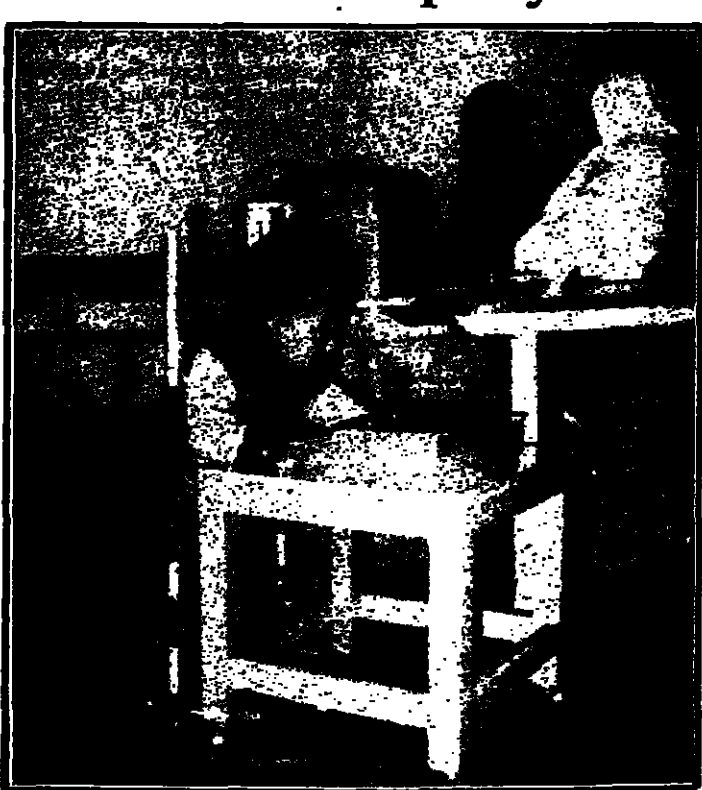
Mohamed was not so fortunate. He, too, was brought to the centre when he was five years old. However, Mohamed was the victim of poor diagnosis and lost time. When his parents took him to doctors whilst he was still a baby, they told the parents that Mohamed would naturally improve and special exercises and massages were not necessary. By the time he finally entered the centre, the lack of movement caused his condition to deteriorate to such a stage that he now has great difficulty in grasping and his legs are almost completely useless.

The sad thing is that Mohamed's condition did not have to deteriorate to such an extent. With proper care before, during, and after pregnancy almost all cerebral palsy cases can be prevented. "Cerebral palsy is the most preventable of all diseases," said Dr. Baban. "Fifteen years ago, polio was the most predominant cause for disabilities, now polio has been prevented, and cerebral palsy has taken its place."

Preventative measures

According to the Cerebral Palsy Foundation, there are precautions mothers can take to prevent cerebral palsy through sensible pregnancy management:

- Improving the health and nutrition of pregnant women
- better antenatal care and delivery facilities
- ensuring the availability of oxygen and special aids for high risk babies
- proper care for babies and children
- prevention of accidents and immunisation
- contacting doctors if feel that the baby is not doing well



Special aids for children with cerebral palsy are now being manufactured in Jordan to save money and provide equipment to as many victims as possible (J.T. file photo)

— proper care of pregnant women from the start of pregnancy, and prompt management of complications

— health education for mothers about general health, nutrition, rest, exercises, the dangers of smoking, drugs, and X-rays, blood group tests for every pregnant woman, and proper provisions for delivery in the hospital for the cases that may need an exchange transfusion

— immunisation of the mother with immunoglobulin after every delivery

— training more midwives, especially in rural areas with antenatal care to be included in the programme

Therapists

Presently, the staff consists of seven physiotherapists. However, three more are anticipated to be needed in the near future to cover the increasing demands. Just as important is the need for occupational and speech therapists. At the moment the centre is desperately lacking in these areas. "We need all the help we can get by training young university graduates to help establish speech and occupational therapy units because it is these therapists which teach the child to lead as normal a life as possible," concluded Mrs. Majali.

The centre, which is opened daily from 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., treats approximately 25 patients daily. It is located off Mecca Street; the location was chosen because of its proximity to the King Hussein Medical Centre in case the patients need specialist help and also because many bus routes from all over the country pass along the street, thereby making the centre much more accessible.

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Discrimination in alliance

AMID the threats to U.S.-Israeli relations posed by the Jonathan Pollard spy case, Israeli involvement in smuggling arms to Iran and the flouting of American technology-transfer laws, the news from Tel Aviv last week indicated that the Jewish state has few qualms about pushing its alliance with America to the limit. The United States embassy in Israel revealed that since June 1 it had received reports from 96 visiting Arab-Americans who said that the Israeli authorities had confiscated their passports. Furthermore, the slips of paper given these Arab-Americans in lieu of their passports granted some of them permission to remain in Israel for only one or two weeks, instead of the three-month tourist visa normally provided to American citizens visiting Israel. U.S. consular authorities protested these actions to the Israeli Foreign Ministry some three weeks ago, but have yet to receive a response.

This failure by Israel to respect the rights of American citizens and to accord them due privileges seems to us to strike at the very heart of friendly relations among nations. On every U.S. passport is the request, in the name of the American secretary of state, that the bearer be allowed "to pass without delay or hindrance." A major reason that states establish diplomatic relations is to facilitate and assure the free travel and interchange of peoples, whether for business or pleasure.

Naturally the Israelis will claim their ubiquitous "security needs" as the excuse for these discriminatory measures against Americans of Palestinian or Arab origin. This justification must not be accepted by the U.S. government. Imagine the outcry if an Arab government confiscated the passports of Jewish-Americans. And yet, if Jonathan Pollard could be induced to spy against his own country, how much easier it would be for the Israelis to persuade a Jewish-American to spy on an Arab state.

Beyond this, the Jewish state occupies by military force, and has done so for 19 years now, Arab territories inhabited by more than 1.2 million Palestinians. Many of those under occupation have long been cut off from family and friends. International law and humanitarian concern have seldom, under arbitrary Israeli rule, provided relief in this situation. But if an Arab-American desires to exercise his rights as a U.S. citizen and visit his kinfolk in the Israeli-occupied territories, he must not be prevented by Israel from doing so simply because of his ethnic heritage. In this respect we noted with satisfaction the comment of one U.S. official on this matter: "All we are asking is that Arab-Americans be treated here (in Israel) like any other American ethnic group."

A nation that cannot assure fair and lawful treatment of its citizens outside its borders hardly merits the title of a superpower, and a nation which mistreats the citizens of another hardly merits the title of an ally.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Hopes on King's efforts

KING Hussein's visit to Iraq and his talks with President Saddam Hussein represent another brave step towards re-unifying Arab ranks. The King's efforts are obviously aimed at ending differences between Iraq and Syria and come at a time when the Arab Nation is facing common threats, a situation which calls for unity and coordination of efforts. No doubt, Arab leaderships realise this fact, and possess the means and the will to overcome obstacles impeding the path of unity. They also realise that the time element is important and plays essential role in efforts designed to serve Arab interests. It is dangerous to allow the common enemy to benefit from the time element while we look on, doing nothing; and therefore, it is incumbent on these Arab leaderships to embark on steps leading to an end of differences and unity of ranks. There is no room for further procrastination and delay. The Arabs have to act now and find proper and effective means of protecting their interests and defending their rights and territory. Therefore, the Arab masses look to King Hussein's efforts with hope, and feel grateful for his noble mission which they hope will achieve success.

Al Dustour: Closing Arab ranks

KING Hussein has now resumed his endeavours for ending differences between Baghdad and Damascus with a trip to the Iraqi capital and meeting with President Saddam Hussein. With the resumption of this noble mission the Arab masses are infused with new hope that, after all, the Arabs are determined to overcome all obstacles that impede the achievement of unity among their ranks. It is not a secret that the rifts among Arab ranks remain the root-cause of weakness within the Arab Nation especially whenever the Arabs are confronted with common challenges. This regrettable rift between Syria and Iraq ought now to be healed so that the Arab countries can feel stronger, and so that all elements of weakness can be removed. Jordan's efforts aimed at ending this pitiable condition in the Arab World reflect the mission handed down to its leaders by the Great Arab Revolt which aimed at unifying Arabs and achieving freedom for them.

Sawt Al Shaab: Remembering a leader

ON the anniversary of King Abdullah's assassination at Al Aqsa Mosque in Arab Jerusalem, Jordanians remember the great leader who founded the Kingdom and the Hashemite family which led the march for Arab liberation and unity. The anniversary of the death of King Abdullah prompts us to review the long line of his struggle and the sacrifice he offered as a soldier of the Great Arab Revolt, led by his father Al Hussein Ibn Ali. The anniversary leads us to remember that King Abdullah established this country and this Kingdom and devoted his efforts and time to bolster its independence and to unify the two banks of the Jordan in a sacred and eternal unity. King Abdullah had realised from the start the truth about world Zionism and the dangers threatening Palestine and the Palestinian people. He was exemplary in standing firm in the face of Israel's ambitions and mobilised Arab forces in defence of Arab territory. On the anniversary of his death the Jordanian family remembers all the noble things he stood and fought for and also realise that his grandson King Hussein is pursuing the same course for serving the Arab Nation.

Arab summits: Hopes and aspirations

By Dr. Waleed Sa'adi

ARE Arab summits panacea to Arab quarrels and differences? This is a question that is uppermost in the minds of Arabs everywhere, especially now in the midst of conflicting reports about the prospects of convening one this summer. Many observers were hopeful till the last minute that the convening of an Arab summit is imminent this summer. Now that hope has faded at least a little.

Nevertheless the question persists: is a summit this summer or even in the later part of this year a panacea to Arab quarrels and differences? The answer to that question is, of course, it all depends. The response is potentially in the negative or in the positive depending on other factors which are by now common knowledge to all. Thus the question itself and by itself a moot inquiry and the summits perse are neutral phenomenon. What converts an Arab summit into a coveted success and fulfilment of Arab aspirations is the real issue and the real challenge to Arab kings and heads of state.

To be and become a success, an Arab summit must be convened on the basis of a genuine political will on the part of the Arab governments to convene the summit and to attend it. If the prospective participants are "coerced" to attend or even simply talked into it by the "takhjeel" (cajoling) type of persuasion, then the political will and determination to have any such summit succeed and fruitful, would obviously be lacking and, a priori, any such summit is doomed to real failure before it even starts.

Given the complexities of the issues the agenda of Arab summits, and taken into consideration the deep rooted

differences among Arab governments, as distinguished from Arab peoples, one would hope that the Arab governments are more forthcoming and more eager to attend a summit.

As it now looks, which indeed how it had always looked in the past, the Arab governments are not terribly eager to convene a summit and enter onto meaningful negotiations among themselves. The secretary-general of the Arab League is, I am sure, dizzy from zigzagging from one Arab capital into another pleading for acceptance and attendance of the proposed summit, even on a minimal basis. Therefore, one gets the impression that if and when an Arab summit is convened, it is held with half-hearted desire and political will and with only a superficial facade of concern for Arab national issues and challenges.

An eminent Arab statesman once observed that the Arab

governments and countries have become like the Latin American governments and countries in South America with little to unite them and a lot to divide them! Have we, the Arab countries, really become like the Latin American countries severely divided in spite of the common language, heritage, culture and religion? And the honest answer is: it sure looks like it!

Happily and fortunately there are still optimists among the Arabs and they still cling to the dream of Arab unity and Arab nationalism. The Arab peoples everywhere steadfastly reject the inter-Arab differences and quarrels and deem them as personal differences rather than national conflicts of interests. They categorically oppose the Arab situation existing in their midst and it bleeds their hearts to experience, for example, the hardships they and their families

experience everytime they cross from one Arab country into another. The Arab peoples feel that they are pawns in the inter-Arab conflicts and their common interests constantly violated and degraded by the Arab governments themselves. They steadfastly cling to their dreams which are inspired by the Great Arab Revolt and the ensuing contemporary Arab nationalism. The peoples of the Arab countries still hope and pray that their common aspirations can still be faithfully reflected in Arab summits whenever and wherever they are held. Therefore, it is the Arab cry everywhere that at least the Arab governments would manifest less reluctance to convene an Arab summit.

In the past, Arab governments had participated at many summits, but it was demonstrated time and again that the resolutions of such past summits did not stand the test

of time and had collapsed and disintegrated under the first stress or challenge. They simply became "ink on paper." Why they became so is our second concern. I believe that Arab decisions lacked effectiveness and often were short-lived for two fundamental reasons: First, such decisions seldom reflect genuinely the views or positions of the participants and thus, by and large, they enjoy only the lukewarm support of the participants and thus violate at the first opportunity as if they embody an escape clause. Again, in this context, we are confronted with the Arab phenomenon of "takhjeel."

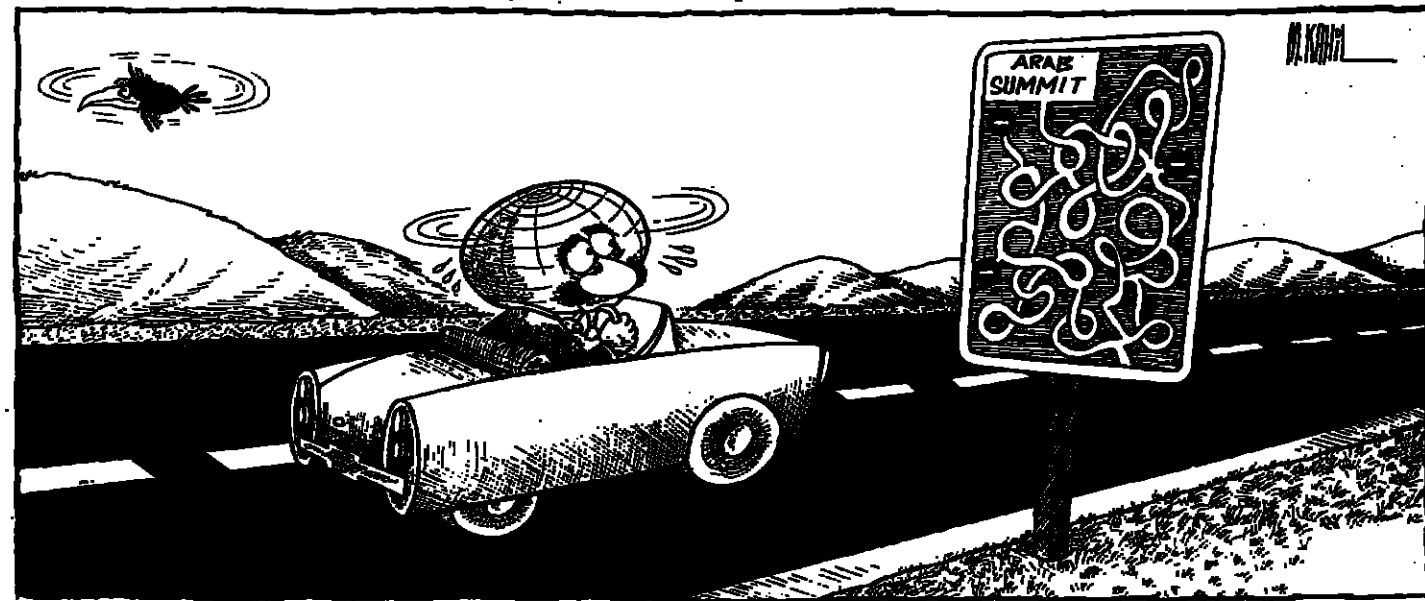
Secondly, the Arab decisions are seldom, if at all, institutionalised. They appear to be personal decisions, a characteristic which permeates most Arab decisions everywhere, and thus they become devoid of depth and durability.

Our third concern touches upon

the methodology of decision-making at Arab summits. It has been observed, time and again that the unanimity principle which governs Arab decisions, often paralyse Arab action on many critical and urgent issues. And in order to achieve consensus or unanimity, the Arab participants had to dilute their actions to the bare minimum or even to inaction. Often their positions become compromised to meaningless and vague proportions. In the context of international community, the insistence on unanimity had been a demonstration of total sovereignty. One would have hoped that in the context of inter-Arab relations, Arab nationalism, which all Arab countries preach and perceive as a legitimate objective, the insistence on total sovereignty would seem inconsistent with and a rejection of the calls for Arab unity and Arab nationalism.

Perhaps it would be prudent for Arab summits to proceed one step at a time in the direction of democratically decision taking and making where the majority rule would suffice. Maybe an Arab summit at least could begin that long and tortuous road to majority vote on issues of lesser importance, thus paving the way for future application of that rule in more urgent and critical issues and conflicts.

In sum, all of us who are concerned about the present Arab situation and Arab differences, still hope, against great odds that the forthcoming Arab summit whenever and wherever it is held, could prove to be a milestone in inter-Arab relations and offer an occasion to affect some real institutionalised changes and rectifications.



Egyptian leader faces mounting problems

By John Rogers
Reuters

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak, who is seeking West European help to tackle Egypt's economic crisis is a dour, self-effacing leader who often looks as though he is bearing more than his share of the world's problems.

With his ancient, strategically-located country burdened by increasing economic woes against an undercurrent of political tensions, that impression may be accurate.

Mubarak, 58, a Soviet-trained pilot, rose to prominence as air force commander in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

He became vice-president but was regarded as a political nobody in the shadow of the mercurial Anwar Sadat. However, the quiet, stocky military man was catapulted to power when Muslim zealots assassinated Sadat in October 1981.

As Mubarak approaches five years in power, Egyptian and foreign political observers say he has grown in confidence and put his own stamp on the presidency — cautious, low-key, persevering, straightforward, honest, lacklustre.

They give him good marks for effort in trying to cope with a volatile mixture of over-population, poverty, debt and dwindling hard currency that plagues the largest Arab country.

Mubarak, whose portrait stares down from big hoardings dotting Cairo's crowded streets, also wins praise for maintaining a relatively liberal political system despite periodic bursts of violence and challenges from dissidents.

Western diplomats say Egypt at present is one of the Arab countries most tolerant of moderate internal opposition.

But he has dealt firmly with political violence, kept the lid on a small, but sometimes vocal, Muslim fundamentalist movement and used emergency powers in force since 1981 to detain suspects in, for instance, political arson cases.

Mubarak's rule did not crumble when it faced its toughest security challenge to date — rioting in February by thousands of low-paid police conscripts. Trials of those accused of involvement started this week.

Critics say drift and indecision have been hallmarks of Mubarak's approach to economic and social problems that they believe lay behind the police riots.

Mubarak has tried moderate, gradual reform of Egypt's economy rather than risking unrest by, for example, sharply increasing prices of heavily-subsidised basic commodities.

Some Western diplomats feel Mubarak may have to sacrifice some of Egypt's democracy to get results. None of them doubt that he was left a difficult legacy.

"Nothing was done for 35 years," said one diplomat, speculating that Mubarak's job



Hosni Mubarak

would have been easier if efforts had been made much earlier to dismantle progressively Gamal Abdel Nasser's state-dominated economy.

And he had two hard acts to follow in international stars Sadat and his socialist predecessor, Nasser, who led the 1952 revolution which ended monarchy.

Compared with Sadat, Mubarak lacks flamboyance. He preaches harsh realities — hard work and sacrifice in the interests of a brighter future.

Mubarak maintained a course set by Sadat — an economy open to foreign investment, reliance on U.S. aid, and a Middle East policy dominated by the 1979 separate peace treaty with Israel for which most Arab countries shunned Cairo.

Jordan restored relations in 1984 and links with some other Arab states, notably Iraq and Saudi Arabia, have improved this year.

Superpowers approach talks with clashing agendas

By Barry Schwed
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The two sets of nuclear talks the United States and the Soviet Union plan to hold this summer will put some zip into a slow slide for diplomacy but probably do little to curb the arms race.

The U.S. and Soviet agendas are in conflict — both on nuclear testing and the SALT II treaty, the two topics under review. Staking out their positions through the media over the last few days, the two sides gave no sign their conflicting views could be reconciled.

The Soviets want the United States to agree to negotiate a ban on all nuclear weapons. The administration refuses.

The Soviets want President Reagan to reverse his decision to scrap the 1979 strategic arms limitation treaty. He says he won't.

But U.S. and Soviet representatives will meet, probably talk past each other, get as much publicity as they can for their positions — and possibly gain some useful understanding of each other's intentions.

That could help when regular negotiations resume in Geneva in September on offensive weapons and space-based systems or if Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev hold their promised summit meeting.

The test talks are the first in six years. Reagan initially proposed the talks to Gorbachev last November and followed up with letters to the Soviet leader.

Reagan's aim is to seek Soviet acceptance of sophisticated monitoring technology at Soviet test sites. That way American observers would know more surely if blasts were kept within the limits set by a 1974 treaty.

The U.S. side takes the position it would be foolish to consider an

outright ban or even stricter limits unless modern methods of guarding against cheating were adopted first.

Gorbachev approaches the testing issue another way. He has suspended further Soviet detonations until next month and invited Reagan to join him in the moratorium.

Privately, U.S. officials claim that the Soviets have no military need right now to test, while the United States must test for the MX, Midgetman and Trident missile programmes.

The SALT II talks will be held as a special session of the standing consultative commission. That is the watchdog panel established in the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty to deal privately with complaints of violations of arms control accords.

Gorbachev split the administration when he proposed the session. The Pentagon was concerned about giving the Soviets a propaganda platform, while the State Department saw an opportunity to probe the Soviets' strategic intentions.

Two senior advisers, Kenneth Adelman, the arms control director, and Edward Rowley, a veteran of the SALT II negotiations, counselled the White House to accept — but only if the United States could take up its accusations that the Soviets have violated the agreement.

A senior U.S. official, discussing the two sets of talks this week with a reporter, said they will improve the dialogue between Washington and Moscow, a step toward reducing tensions.

But the big issue is whether the Soviets are willing to reduce their long-range ballistic missiles, said the official, who spoke only on condition of anonymity.

The Soviets presented a plan for a 60 per cent reduction in all kinds of nuclear arms last month in Geneva. But it would depend on restrictions on the U.S.



— and so there may still be hope for an arms control agreement — between members of the administration, that is.

Strategic Defence Initiative — the search for a "Star Wars" anti-missile shield.

Reagan and his advisers are weighing a response. The senior official said it would be sent to Moscow before the Geneva arms control talks are resumed in September.

Gorbachev has relaxed his initial call for a ban on all Star Wars research. Still, Reagan has been saying he would not offer the programme as a bargaining chip.

Meanwhile, the Soviets have resisted setting a date for a

Gorbachev's summit meeting with Reagan in Washington until they hear from him on their June proposal.

The Soviets want to make arms control the focus of the summit. The United States wants it to share top billing with human rights and the wars in Afghanistan and Central America.

After a similar disagreement last year Reagan and Gorbachev finally met. Administration officials say they expect the same outcome this year.

New superpower talks seen as gain for Gorbachev

By Charles Bremner
Reuters

MOSCOW — U.S. agreement to talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear testing and an arms treaty will have given the Kremlin some satisfaction, but Moscow will still expect concessions before fixing a new summit, diplomats said.

"This looks like a gain for Gorbachev," one West European arms specialist said after announcements that U.S. and Soviet officials would meet to discuss nuclear testing and President Reagan's decision to abandon the 1979 SALT-2 treaty.

Diplomats saw the agreement to talk as marking a new stage in pre-summit manoeuvring. They also expected an announcement any day on a new meeting between Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Secretary of State George Shultz.

Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev has been calling on Washington to join his moratorium on testing for the past

11 months and the Kremlin singled out the U.S. SALT-2 decision as a deliberate blow to the arms control effort.

Moscow has pinned the timing of a new summit with Reagan to arms control, insisting that Washington must first be ready for concrete agreement on a major issue.

According to Gorbachev, Washington wants to obstruct arms dialogue. He has kept up a stream of proposals, extended the unilateral test freeze to one year and sought to impress West European leaders with the sincerity of Soviet intentions.

Diplomats said that the Kremlin must feel its strategy had achieved some success despite the contrast in the ways the superpowers had described the latest contacts.

Speaking in London, Shevardnadze said the nuclear talks were aimed at the Soviet goal of achieving a total test ban. The White House said they were only aimed at reaching ratification of two 1970s treaties limiting

explosions. Washington says a ban on all testing is impossible as long as nuclear deterrence remains the basis for security.

The State Department spokesman said Washington was pleased that Moscow "at long last appears to be ready to begin laying the groundwork for the 1986 summit."

In Moscow, this would sound like glossing over a policy shift, diplomats said. "The Soviets have built up quite a momentum on arms control. Gorbachev is coming over as flexible and pragmatic while the Americans have sounded rigid," a senior Western envoy said.

Comments by French President Francois Mitterrand in Moscow backed up this view. Though a U.S. ally, Mitterrand described Gorbachev's recent proposals as "quite sensational" and voiced impatience over American attitudes towards SALT-2 and other issues.

Reagan announced in May that

Washington would abandon the 1979 treaty this year and later softened his position. The talks, due to start between officials in Geneva next week, will ultimately be aimed at agreement on prolonging the accord.

Though Western experts in Moscow believe the Kremlin badly needs a reduction in superpower tensions to divert resources to the civilian economy, they mainly agree that Gorbachev will hold out for the prospects of an accord before seeing Reagan.

He has suggested the two most likely areas as a test ban and an agreement on removing U.S. and Soviet missiles from Europe.

Thinking among diplomats has focussed on the prospects of a deal on the intermediate range (INF) missiles, one of three issues at Geneva arms talks, now in recess for the summer.

The Kremlin is awaiting a detailed U.S. response to its latest package of proposals, which includes an offer for a quick agreement on INF. The offer

includes conditions on British and French forces that the Western allies have not accepted.

Gorbachev said last Monday he was disappointed by Reagan's delay in responding to his offer.

The New York Times said July 17 that Reagan had drafted a reply that proposed simultaneous reductions in strategic arms and nuclear testing.

The mounting activity on both sides over the past week has also included contacts between U.S. ambassador Arthur Hartman and Gorbachev's main policy adviser, former Washington Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

Dobrynin also discussed the issues with ex-president Richard Nixon, who visited Moscow last week.

Despite the signs of an upturn in summit prospects, the Soviet media have kept up a harsh criticism of the U.S. stance. The daily Sovetskaya Rossiya said on July 17, Washington had "so far failed to table any positive proposals."

APL 1.5p



A typical large charnel house from the Bab edh-Dhra' Early Bronze Age cemetery

Bab edh-Dhra' grew into a walled urban town at Early Bronze II Age

Text and photos
By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

The following is part three in a series of articles on archaeological finds along the south-eastern shores of the Dead Sea. The first four of these articles, on excavations at the Bab edh-Dhra' site, are scheduled to appear in this week's Jordan Times, while the others are planned for next week.

BY around 2900-2700 B.C., the Early Bronze II village at Bab edh-Dhra' expanded into a proper "urban" settlement, with traces of a fortified town wall. Whether the Bab edh-Dhra'ians were protecting themselves against local raiders or more formidable armies from abroad is unknown.

In either case, the fortification system worked well, for the town enjoyed an uninterrupted period of growth and development that lasted 500-600 years.

In the 200 years of the EB II period, the town grew and developed steadily, as we can deduce today from the evolution of architecture, pottery forms and other cultural indicators. On one of the highest points of the town, a sanctuary approximately 6x12 metres was built during EB II, followed by a similar building directly above it in the following phase of EB III.

Since the two structures were nearly identical in form and were constructed on the same spot, it

seems most likely that they are to be interpreted as temples. A semi-circular base just west of the later building was probably the lower section of an altar.

The ceilings of both buildings were supported on tall columns made of thick wooden beams. In the lower building, five stone pedestals with parts of wooden beams still on them were lined up through the middle of the sanctuary.

In the nearby cemetery, the mud-brick charnel houses became larger and rectangular-shaped, in some cases measuring 15x8 metres and containing over 400 burials. One particularly rich charnel house produced over 800 complete pots.

Eleven charnel houses have been excavated to date at Bab edh-Dhra', and over 100 of the earlier shaft tombs. The large cemetery, with some 500-600 tomb chambers and up to 40 charnel houses, is now thought to have been used primarily by the

residents of Bab edh-Dhra', though ceramic studies have shown that some of the dead were also brought from Numeira, about 15 kilometres south of Bab edh-Dhra'.

The pottery sequences from the townsite and the cemetery have been firmly linked to one another, and the excavators are convinced that the thousands of burials can for the most part be attributed to the Bab edh-Dhra' village and town site that was in continuous use for nearly 1,000 years.

Previously, some scholars had thought that the immense cemetery was too large to have served the Bab edh-Dhra' settlement alone, and must have been a central burial place that was used by nomadic peoples throughout the Southern Ghors/Wadi' Araba region.

By about 2600 B.C., Bab edh-Dhra' had reached the period of its greatest size and prosperity, during the EB III period. The town wall had developed into an immense structure, 5-7 metres thick and up to 15 metres high in parts. It had a mud-brick and mud mortar superstructure over a base of stones.

It was built in sections of 15 to 20 metres each, and was initially pierced by a gate at the west end. This gate was blocked for some reason towards the end of the town's life. The Bab edh-Dhra' dig leaders, Drs. Tom Schaub and Walter Rast, suggest this may have taken place around 2450 B.C., or some 100 years before the demise of the walled town.

The west gate was replaced by a gate flanked by two towers at the north-eastern side of the town. The fortification wall enclosed an area of around four hectares, accommodating a population of between 600-1000 people.

Life outside the walls

From the evidence of mud-brick structures and cultural artifacts up to 200 metres east, south and west of the town, it is

certain that other people lived outside the walled town. They were probably living in small hamlets or farmstead-like units within the immediate vicinity of the walled town, and could safely and quickly retreat within the walls in times of warfare or danger.

A survey of the alluvial fan deposits at the mouth of Wadi Kerak, adjacent to Bab edh-Dhra', was conducted in 1977 by Mark A. McConaughy, aiming to locate outlying hamlets and homesteads. The survey identified 21 new archaeological sites, including half a dozen that may be the remains of outlying Early Bronze Age farmsteads or agricultural work areas that related to the walled town.

The survey also found that the Early Bronze Age settlements were not the first time that the Bab edh-Dhra' site had been exploited by man. A light scatter of Paleolithic (stone age) flint and chert tools and tool-making debris found over much of the alluvial fan indicates some kind of human presence here during the tens of thousands of years before the onset of the Early Bronze Age.

The Paleolithic sites appear to be either flint-knapping "workshop" sites where people spent hours or perhaps days making tools, or were perhaps small campsites measuring 30 metres in diameter at most.

From the alluvial fan at the mouth of Wadi Kerak, stone age hunter-gatherers would have had a reasonably good view over the rift valley in the Dead Sea area, where they would have been interested in spotting and then hunting resident or migrating herds of wildlife.

Flotation of plant remains from Bab edh-Dhra' by Dr. David W. McCreery indicates the people were growing and harvesting wheat, barley, grapes, olives, figs, lentils, chickpeas, flax, pistachio, almond and assorted wild plants. There is strong evidence that the Early Bronze Age inhabitants of

the Southern Ghors practiced irrigated agriculture, perhaps as early as the EB I period (around 3200-3100 B.C.).

No structural remains of irrigation systems have been found, and are unlikely to be found given the passage of some nearly 5,000 years and the fact that simple mud ditches were probably used to channel water to the fields. Dr. McCreery feels that the relatively large size of linseeds found at both Bab edh-Dhra' and Numeira (over 4 mm. long) is convincing evidence of irrigated agriculture, given the widely accepted thesis that linseeds grown without irrigation do not grow to more than 4 mm. in length.

Michael Finnegan's analysis of bone remains from Bab edh-Dhra' shows that animal species that were eaten, used as beasts of burden, or exploited in some other manner included sheep, goat, donkey, camel, gazelle, cat, dog, hyena, rodents, lizards or turtles, and possibly some fish and birds.

Environmental concerns

During the EB III period, the inhabitants of Bab edh-Dhra' had to start dealing with the problem of natural erosion of some of the hills within the walls. They

countered the erosion problem by constructing stone and mud-brick retaining, buttress and terrace walls.

The interior of the town was full of houses and public buildings located close to one another, made of mud-bricks that were often placed on stone foundations. The structures were probably situated on a series of different levels, corresponding to the undulating nature of the terrain.

Dr. Rast notes that the hills around the Southern Ghors probably were much richer in vegetation in antiquity than they are today, and that some of the barrenness of the area is probably due to environmental over-exploitation and degradation that started in the Early Bronze Age.

"There is evidence of much timber at both Bab edh-Dhra' and Numeira," he told the Jordan Times in a recent interview here, "which in turn means that there was considerable tree-cutting taking place in the Early Bronze Age. We can see at Bab edh-Dhra' some of the patterns that we are still learning about today — that unregulated urban development and clearing lands for cultivation and construction comes at a heavy price in terms of the deterioration of the environment."



The excavated remains of the EB 2-3 gate tower in the north-east corner of the walled town, which was built after the west gate was blocked up for some reason.

Randa Habib's Corner

Jordanian bands

JORDAN has recently seen the emergence of many musical bands. Most are very interesting, and all they need is some encouragement. Unfortunately they do not seem to be getting any. Is it because people prefer the "foreign trend," or is it because hotels and discotheques still do not take local singers and musicians seriously?

The fact is, and how frustrating it has been for our artists, that many hotels are ready to pay double or even triple the fees offered to a local band for an Arab or foreign group. This would be more than understandable if the foreign group was a famous one, or if it had something more to offer, like a dancing group for example.

Unknown singers and bands are often presented as if they were big stars and are widely promoted in the local press in order to attract an audience. Most of the time, the audience is in for a bad surprise. The big stars turn out to be only amateurs, so one wonders why the hotels went to the bother of bringing them in the first place?

In my opinion, Jordanian bands should start getting organised. They should form a syndicate in order to protect their rights and they should devise rules on how permits should be awarded to local or foreign groups.

Such a syndicate would also protect Jordanian artists from last-minute cancellations of their contracts by the hotels' management as has often been the case of late.

Picasso exhibition offers insight into creative process

By Peter Elsworth
Reuter

NEW YORK — A New York art gallery is offering a rare glimpse of the creative process of Pablo Picasso, displaying drawings, watercolours and personal notes of the artist in public for the first time.

The exhibition at the Pace Gallery, *Je suis le Cahier* (I am the sketchbook): The sketchbooks of Picasso, includes pages from 45 sketchbooks containing 200 drawings, watercolours and personal notes from around 1901 to 1962.

Going through the sketchbooks was like entering the artist's mind — seeing his thought progress from one page to the next," said Matthew Marks who helped document the sketches and set up the exhibition.

Picasso, who was Spanish-born, but worked in France, was known to have made more than 7,000 drawings in 175 sketchbooks from 1894 to 1965.

The exhibits trace the development of his art through all the major periods and styles of his long career. Many refer to well-known works, such as his 1907 masterpiece "Les Femmes d'Alger," now in New York's Museum of Modern Art.

Sketches also refer to "Family of Saltimbanques," "War and Peace" and "Rape of the Sabines," among others.

Marks said it was possible to follow Picasso's development of a theme in his sketchbooks because in the 1920s, he began to date them and in the early 1950s, he began numbering each one. He often did more than 10 sketches in a day.

A number of the displays feature pages carefully removed from the sketchbooks and laid out in chronological order.

The viewer can thus follow Picasso as he developed a sketch, such as "Variation on Manet's

"Dejeuner sur l'Herbe." This started out as four nudes, two men and two women, sitting in a field, then became two nudes, a man and a woman, in a studio, then four nudes, again outside.

The series, which ends with coloured drawings, progresses through 26 separate sketches over a number of days from June 17 to July 2, 1962.

In another series from 1964, Picasso sketched six studies of a sleeping nude, each slightly different from the other, with an arm raised, or the head turned, creating the impression of a short film.

"Toward the end (of his life) there's an amazing amount of speed in the work," said Marks.

Picasso was born in Spain in 1881 and died in France in 1973, the most famous and wealthiest artist of his generation.

The sketchbooks dating after 1965 were split up and sold during Picasso's life, Marks said, adding, "I've no idea why."

One of the most dramatic exhibits is a highly-finished pencil study of a mother and child done in 1922, and apparently put away by the artist.

"A drawing of that magnitude was probably done as a challenge," said Marks.

Picasso displayed tremendous confidence in his drawing throughout his life, Marks said, adding, "everything was quite bravura from the beginning. There are no tentative, wobbly lines — everything is precise and in complete control."

The exhibit, which was put together by art dealer Arnold Glimcher, follows six years of negotiation with the owners as well as the French government — permission was needed for every single page of every sketchbook that left France.

The title is taken from the cover of a 1906 sketchbook on which Picasso had doodled: "I am the sketchbook belonging to Mr. Picasso, painter."

French vanguard team in Jordan scouting Paris-Peking Rally routes

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A 12-member French team is currently in Jordan to prepare for what is billed as one of the greatest events in rallying — the much-heralded Paris-Peking Rally scheduled to be held in August-September 1987.

The team, which arrived here Friday, is busy visiting various regions of Jordan to choose specific routes for the 16,000-kilometre rally, of which about 500 kilometres of roads and desert tracks run through Jordanian territory.

The six-vehicle French "expedition" group, which set out from Paris on July 1 on the long trek to the Chinese capital by land passing through 11 countries, is carrying audio-visual equipment, digital counters and electronic monitors to calibrate distances and designate special stages and stop-overs for the 1987 rally. In addition, the team includes a

doctor, a cameraman, two mechanics and a journalist.

The main tasks of the team are to gather material based on accurate information to prepare roadmaps and routebooks for the Paris-Peking Rally and establish contacts with the respective motor sports authorities in the countries through which the rally can pass — the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan (RACJ) in the case of Jordan.

Georges Gros, the commissioner-general of the rally and leader of the "reconnaissance" team, says the inclusion of Jordan in the rally route was by no means a coincidence. "Jordan, with its great historical background, has always been a country of fascination for Europe," Mr. Gros told the Jordan Times in an interview. "Furthermore, the keen interest that the Jordanian people as well as the royal family have been taking in rallying and

the reputation of the RACJ as organisers of some of the best-conducted rallying events in the Middle East convinced us of the need to include the Kingdom in the rally route."

"We are still in the process of determining the Jordanian part of the rally," he said. "Under consideration is the magnificent city of Petra, which we may designate as an overnight regrouping and overnight stop point before proceeding to Tabuk in Saudi Arabia." The team, which visited Petra and Wadi Rum on Sunday, is expected to announce their verdict at a press conference to be held at the RACJ on Tuesday.

Not less than 300 vehicles, including trucks, medium-sized vehicles and small cars, are expected to take part in the rally which is tentatively scheduled to begin on Aug. 25, 1987, and to end 25 days later in Peking. The contestants, who will be

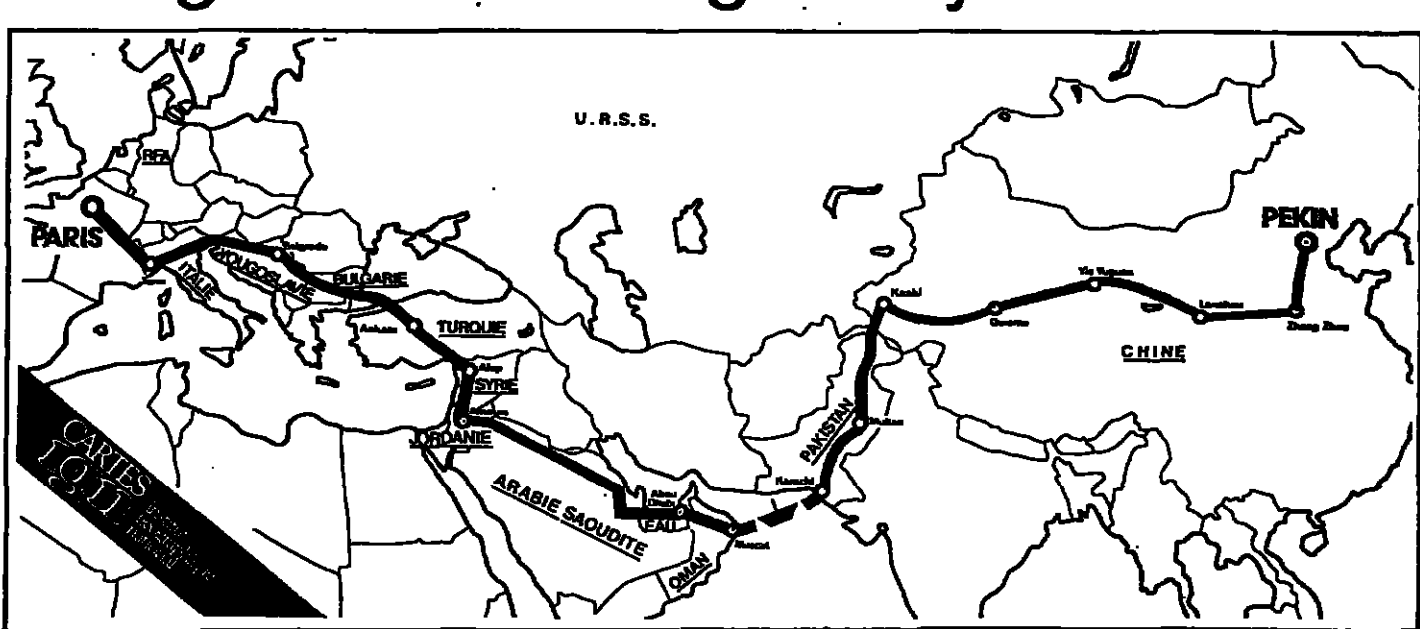
accompanied by about 100 vehicles carrying officials and equipment, will drive through Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. From Oman, the vehicles will be ferried across the Gulf and the Arabian Sea to the Pakistani port of Karachi. From Karachi, they will take to the road again through the newly-built 800-kilometre highway between Pakistan and China across the Himalayas down to the Chinese plateau before reaching Peking.

The French Societe du Tour de France, the sports wing of P. Amann's press group — which publishes the *l'Equipe* sports magazine and *Le Parisien* daily — is sponsoring the event. The current "reconnaissance" trip of the French team is technically supported by various commercial establishments including Peugeot and manufacturers of tyres and car accessories and hotel groups and the National Geographic Institute of France.

Entries for the rally will open only on Oct. 1 and therefore it was too early to say who will participate in the event, Mr. Gros said. However, he hinted at possible participation by most world class rallying aces and international figures such as Prince Albert of Monaco.

His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, a favourite to win this year's National Rally Championship, has cited the Paris-Peking Rally as an event of high interest to the Royal Rally Team which he heads.

Another possible entrant from Jordan is Haile Aguilas, the general manager of the Marriott Hotel who is representing the Kingdom in the 1986 Argentine leg of the World Championship series. "I'd love to do the Paris-Peking Rally," said Mr. Aguilas on Saturday, a few hours before he left for Argentina to participate in the Aug. 5-8 event.



A conservative estimate puts the cost of participation in the Paris-Peking Rally at about \$60,000 per entry. The estimate includes, in Mr. Aguilas's words, the cost of a "strong sturdy car with a standard engine but with reinforced suspension."

"I'd say that endurance is an essential factor that a driver should be armed with when entering such a long-distance rally," Mr. Aguilas said. "Speed is of course important, but the major accomplishment will be being able to make it to the finishing line in one piece."

Among others mentioned as possible participants from Jordan are: Hisham Mufli, Haltham Mufli, Issam Haddad, George Khayyat and George Haddad.

Ensuring the smooth conduct of the rally stage through Jordan is the responsibility of the RACJ, which has been organising regular rallying events in the country since 1981. However, says Samir Jarar of the RACJ, "we will not be handling the rally as such."

The RACJ will provide volunteer personnel, some of the equipment and communications network within Jordan in addition to acting as a link between the organisers and the local authorities. "We will be stepping in wherever our assistance is requested and ensure that all requirements of the organisers are met," added Mr. Jarar.

According to Mr. Gros, the entry fee per participating vehicle would be set somewhere in the region of \$10,000. This includes cost of food and oversight stay for participants during the course of the rally, and freight costs for the vehicles to be shipped back to France after reaching Peking as well as Peking-Paris air fare for the drivers.

According to Thierry de Saulieu, a sports journalist who is a member of the expedition team, the idea of a transcontinental rally was born as early as 1907 when seven cars took part in a Peking-Paris rally. Only three of them managed to survive the

gruelling journey "but the event was a record in itself."

It was not until 1931 that another similar event involving two simultaneous rallies between Beirut and Peking was staged. However, interest waned in transcontinental rallies since then and most organisers shifted attention to shorter events.

Driving 16,000 kilometres through the 40 and above degrees Centigrade heat of the desert and the chilling cold of minus 20 degree or less of the snow-clad mountains — involved in the Paris-Peking Rally is sure to take a heavy toll on drivers' endurance and the mechanical performance of the vehicles. But that does not seem to bother entrants, according to Mr. de Saulieu. "It's more of an adventure to drive such a long distance, through some of the little known, mysterious lands of the Orient," he said.

Regulations laid down by the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) and the Federation Internationale du

Sports Automobile (FISA) will govern the Paris-Peking Rally, described as one of the greatest attractions to rallying enthusiasts all over the world.

The sheer distance involved makes it doubtful whether aspiring entrants would do practice runs through the entire route prior to the actual event.

Mr. Aguilas says: "I don't think specially-built rallying cars suitable for speeding can last such long distances in one run. They will need to be overhauled and serviced throughout at shorter intervals than an average standard car."

Mr. Gros expects that 50 per cent of participation in the Paris-Peking event will be from France, another 25 per cent from elsewhere in Europe and entrants from the host countries of the rally route making up the rest.

The French team, which is scheduled to complete its mission on Aug. 31 in Peking, leaves Jordan for Saudi Arabia on Wednesday.



Some of the specially-equipped vehicles of the French "reconnaissance" team, now in Jordan preparing the routes for the 1987 Paris-Peking rally

Norman coasts to easy victory in British Open

TURNBERRY, Scotland (Agencies) — Greg Norman, who let this year's Masters and U.S. Open slip from his grasp, grabbed the British Open with a two-fisted interlocking grip Sunday and won the 115th renewal of this ancient tournament by a 5-stroke margin.

Norman, from Australia, needed only a closing round of 69 over Turnberry's Ailsa course to acquire his first major championship and confirm his position among golf's front rank.

This one, secured on a 72-hole total of 280, even par, came with something approaching ease. He was so relaxed, he stretched out full-length near his bag on the 16th fairway while waiting for his playing partner to line up a third shot.

Just as he did at the Masters and the U.S. Open, Norman held a one-stroke lead going into the final round.

It took him only one hole — with the help of nervous Tommy Nakajima — to expand it to three

a 72. They each won £35,000.

Langer's American wife Vikki presented him with their first child Saturday night when she gave birth to a girl.

Nick Faldo of Britain was alone in fifth place after a 70 for 287 while sixth place on 288 was shared by Tommy Nakajima of Japan, second overnight but with a 77 Sunday, American Gary Kock and Spain's Severiano Ballesteros.

Ballesteros, the pre-tournament favourite, closed spectacularly with a six-under-par 64, just one stroke outside the open record of 63 which Norman matched in the second round on Friday.

The 29-year-old Spaniard putted brilliantly for his seven-birdie round, in which his only bogey was at the ninth hole. He made putts of 40 feet, 35 feet and two of 15 feet for birdies. The other three came on short putts after good approach shots.

"It was a better course today," Ballesteros said with a laugh. He has criticised the course this week and he stuck by his remarks, maintaining the rough was too severe and the fairways too narrow.

Ballesteros, the 1979 and 1984 champion, finished with a total of 288, eight over par.

He was supported in his views by American Tom Watson, the winner five times. One of Watson's victories was when the Open was last played at Turnberry in 1977, when he won a memorable duel against compatriot Jack Nicklaus.

Watson shot 71 to finish on 296. Later he said he would be writing to the Royal and Ancient to communicate his reservations about the course.

Nicklaus watched Watson's 71 for a 298 total. Another former champion, American Le Trevino, shot 75 for 301.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Jordanian delegation departs for Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Sports Department at the Ministry of Education, has left for Tunis, accompanying Jordanian athletic teams which will take part in the 11th Arab School Sports Tournament. Taking part in the tournament, which opens — Thursday, will be 1,135 participants from Bahrain, Tunis, Jordan, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Iraq, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Mauritania, Palestine and Algeria. Jordanian squads will compete in the handball, swimming, table tennis, athletics, chess and basketball events.

England team manager slams boycott talk

EDINBURGH (R) — Team manager Dick Palmer Sunday described a suggestion that English athletes might boycott the Commonwealth Games as "totally negative and self-defeating." Palmer was responding to a statement by world record-holder Steve Cram that he might be prepared to support an England walk-out in Edinburgh. "I find boycotts and walkouts totally negative and self-defeating, and it is sad when people are talking about that sort of carry-on," Palmer said. Cram, bidding for an 800 and 1,500 metres track double, said at an athletics meeting in Birmingham Saturday that some English athletes had proposed a boycott — and had suggested that he should lead it — unless the British government agreed to sanctions against South Africa.

Lemond dons yellow jersey

SERRE-CHEVALIER, France (R) — Greg Lemond Sunday became the first American to wear the famous yellow jersey which belongs to the leader of the Tour de France.

Lemond finished third behind 17th stage winner, Eduardo Chozas of Spain, but three minutes and 21 seconds ahead of overnight leader Bernard Hinault.

The gap between the American and his French teammate earned Lemond the Tour leader's yellow jersey and renewed speculation about the rivalry between the two.

With the Tour now in its third and final week, the Californian leads by two minutes and 24 seconds from Switzerland's Urs Zimmermann.

Hinault is third, two minutes and 47 seconds adrift, and his chances of a record sixth Tour de France triumph have all but vanished although he will not surrender meekly in what his likely to be his eighth and final appearance in the event.

Lemond claimed he held back last year to enable Hinault, injured in a crash, to secure his record-equalling fifth success.

This year Lemond maintained Hinault had said he would repay the compliment.

Chozas rode away at the 40-kilometre stage and gradually built up a lead of nearly 19 minutes on the Col de Vars Mountain section as the drama behind was unfolding.

Hinault was not in the first 12, as eight riders began chasing Chozas and by the top of the next climb, the 2,361 metre Isoard, he had slipped more than a minute behind a group including Lemond.

On the 20-kilometre descent, Lemond and Zimmermann made their move.

They began mopping up the early leaders and at the foot of the day's longest climb to the summit finish on Granon, Lemond and Zimmermann had pulled back all but Chozas.

Monday's 18th stage takes the race from here to another summit finish at Alpe d'Huez, a climb of 22 hairpin bends.

The 162-kilometre ride also includes the 2,460 metre Galbier and the 2,067 metre La Croix de Fer which are sure to soften up the field before the final test.

Bruno's title hopes are dashed

By Neil Oughton
Renter

LONDON — Tim Witherspoon retained his world heavyweight boxing championship Saturday night when he turned the tables on big-hitting Briton Frank Bruno.

The 28-year-old American unleashed a colossal right hand punch to send Bruno reeling and then followed up with another powerful flurry to stop his opponent in the 11th round of their scheduled 15-round bout and retain his World Boxing Association (WBA) title.

Before the referee could conclude the ten count Bruno's corner men had flung in the white towel of surrender and the referee confirmed later he had stopped the fight.

It was Witherspoon's first defence of the crown he won from compatriot Tony Tubbs last January and it was his 25th win in 27 professional fights.

Bruno, the 24-year-old Londoner, had been widely fancied to use his sledgehammer right-hand punch to prise the title away from Witherspoon. For ten rounds, he seemed set to fulfil his promise. But then the American caught him with a right cross and followed up with a barrage of lefts and rights to the head to drop Bruno on the seat of his pants in the corner.

Bruno finished what he dreamed would be the greatest night of his life being hauled across the ring from the hostile

corner back to his own by Venezuelan referee Isidro Rodriguez.

Bruno was attempting to become the first Briton since 1899 to hold the world heavyweight title, but it was not to be.

The fight started in controversial circumstances when the champion kept Bruno waiting a full seven minutes before his 15-strong entourage was sighted weaving its way through the packed crowd.

Bruno's muscle-bounded physique cut a stark contrast to Witherspoon once the two fighters doled out.

Bruno's snaking left jab flickered in the face of Witherspoon from the first bell and his booming right hand remained cocked for the first two rounds.

But in the third round Witherspoon brought the fight to life, a crunching left sucking the wind from the 24-year-old challenger.

Bruno burst back and forced the American onto the ropes and pummelled him with head and body punches which seemed to take their toll on a champion nearly seven kilograms over his best fighting weight.

Witherspoon looked confident in the early rounds, swinging several heavy rights into the side of Bruno's head. But the young Londoner, whose ability to take a punch had been questioned, stood up well to the early test.

The two stood toe to toe and

slugged it out in the third and did so again in the fourth with honours shared.

The fifth and sixth rounds were quiet as both fighters, serenaded by chants of "Bruno, Bruno" from the 50,000 crowd took a breather, but the champion's work inside had caused a thin trickle of blood to appear from Bruno's left nostril.

Bruno raised the pace at the start of the seventh pushing three successive left jabs flush into Witherspoon's nose. The champion replied with two good rights to the body but he stung Bruno into action with the Briton sending Witherspoon scurrying backwards across the ring with two powerful body shots.

He caught Witherspoon with successive rights and for a moment the American wobbled.

Witherspoon began the eighth with his left eye beginning to swell and Bruno came forward again. Witherspoon looked tired but then unleashed a left and a right which stopped Bruno in his tracks.

The two battling heavyweights stood eyeball to eyeball on the ropes in the ninth exchanging punches more like bar-room brawlers than world title contenders.

Witherspoon rocked Bruno back on his heels with thundering right hand crosses in the tenth as both fighters began to feel the pace. The American's greater experience and his ability to spoil continually denied Bruno time and space to unleash his fearsome right hand.

Then suddenly Witherspoon produced a punch of his own. Bruno's head jerked upwards and his knees buckled to a gasp from the partisan Wembley crowd. He lurched across the ring valiantly trying to hand on to Witherspoon but the champion, criticised for being overweight and flabby in appearance, was not going to allow the chance of victory to escape.

Bruno was unable to talk straight after the fight because of facial swelling. Fight doctor Ossie Ross said: "He will need an X-ray because his jaw was a bit deformed. He took a lot of punishment around the face. Obviously, he was very disappointed."

Witherspoon said: "It was a great fight — the hardest fight I've ever fought, besides Larry Holmes."

"I love it and I love Britain. Your people were marvellous and I would like to come back and fight here again."

"Frank Bruno should not quit. He is the only fighter who ever hurt me. He would beat a lot of fighters back in the U.S."

"I like him — he was a nice opponent, but I had to do what I had to do to win."

"I feel jubilant," Witherspoon said from his dressing room. "I got hurt, I came back. A lot of people were saying he was going to knock me out. That gave me energy."

He added: "Bruno is up with the top. He is up with the big boys. He deserves another chance."

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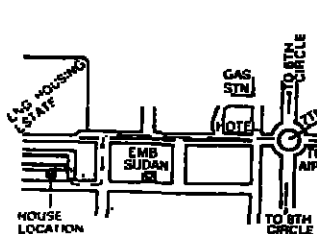
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Statistic report says typical U.S. family enjoys net worth of \$32,667

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Census Bureau said last week that its latest figures show the typical family in the United States has a net worth of \$32,667 but that the typical black family has less than one-tenth of the assets of a white family.

The bureau, in its first-ever assessment of wealth in America, said 12 per cent of the families nationwide control 38 per cent of household wealth.

The study said the statistics, gathered in late 1984, showed that by far the biggest portion of this wealth, 41 per cent, was in the form of home equity.

Another 17 per cent of the median family's net worth was deposited in interest-bearing accounts in banks and other financial institutions. Stocks and mutual funds accounted for seven per cent of total household wealth.

The study found that the typical black household had a net worth of \$3,397. Families of Latin American descent, it said, fared only slightly better with a median net worth of \$4,913.

At the very top, the report said the wealthiest 12 per cent of American families had a median net worth of \$123,474 and accounted for 38 per cent of all household wealth in the country. This group controlled 63 per cent of all stocks and 53 per cent of all bonds and money-market funds.

This top 12 per cent, which

earned \$48,000 or more in income each year, was predominantly white, well-educated and employed in white-collar jobs or owners of their own businesses.

Almost half of the wealthiest Americans, 48 per cent, had college degrees; another 21 per cent had attended college. For all categories, householders with a college education had about twice the net worth of those who only graduated from high school, \$60,420 versus \$31,890.

By profession, the richest people were found in the group including self-employed managers and professionals, with a median net worth of \$163,615. People engaged in farming, forestry and fishing had the smallest net worth, \$5,597, according to the Census Bureau survey.

Almost one-third of all black families, 30.5 per cent, reported they owned no assets at all or had a negative net worth, while over half of black families, 54 per cent, had assets of less than \$5,000.

By comparison, 11 per cent of white families had no assets or a negative net worth; 26 per cent owned less than \$5,000 in assets.

The wealthiest families, those worth more than \$250,000 included 6.5 per cent of white families, 3.1 per cent of Hispanics and 0.6 per cent of black households.

The study found a correlation between age and the accumulation

of wealth. Net worth was the highest for householders aged 55 to 64 at \$73,660 compared with a median net worth of \$5,760 for householders under 35.

The survey found that by far the most popular way of accumulating wealth is home ownership, with two-thirds of U.S. families reporting they own their home. The typical amount of equity reported in the home was \$40,600, with this figure accounting for 41 per cent of the median family's total net worth.

Economic growth is stronger on coasts than in heartland

In another new congressional study it was revealed that economic growth patterns in the past five years threaten to split the United States into a nation of relatively well-off coastal dwellers and a disadvantaged heartland.

While growth over the nation as a whole has been sluggish in recent years, those living in California and in 15 east coast states would hardly have noticed, according to

the analysis by the joint economic committee.

Coastal regions have enjoyed average annual growth in personal income since 1981 of 4 per cent, compared with a 1.4 per cent rate for the other 34 states. The gross national product grew 2.3 per cent during that period, compared with a 3.4 per cent average for all years since World War II.

"Most of this country is suffering a prolonged period of economic stagnation," said Representative David R. Obey, chairman of the committee. "Workers and their families, unless they live on the coasts, are experiencing very limited economic opportunity."

Mr. Obey said the picture developed by the Democratic staff study is at sharp odds with the picture painted by the Ronald Reagan administration of a steady U.S. economic recovery.

"The fact is that economic well-being depends heavily on where you live," he said in a statement accompanying the report.

Aquino saves government \$1.3m in three months

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — President Corason Aquino has cut the expenses of her office and saved taxpayers 27.4 million pesos (\$1.3 million) during the past three months, the newspaper Manila Chronicle reported Sunday.

As an example, the newspaper said Mrs. Aquino spent just 6,000 pesos (\$300) for flowers during the period. Government auditors have said that former first lady Imelda Marcos and her husband, ousted president Ferdinand E. Marcos, spent 30 million pesos (\$1.5 million) for flowers in 1984 and 1985.

The newspaper said Mrs. Aquino made the cuts by employing methods used by housewives operating on tight budgets. Mrs. Aquino, who had no job other than housewife before she became president, inherited a debt-burdened government from Marcos.

Out of a budget of 64.9 million pesos (\$3.2 million) for the office of the president for April to June this year, Mrs. Aquino spent 37.5 million pesos (\$1.9 million), saving the remaining 27.4 per cent, the Chronicle said, quoting a report from presidential finance assistant, Mr. Jesus I. Calleja.

The savings came from cuts in overtime work and a reduction in staff, as well as cuts in expenses for furniture, equipment, fuel and "luxuries and non-essentials like feasts and flowers," the newspaper said.

Lufthansa maintains high profit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lufthansa, the West German airline, closed the 1985 business year with group net profit of DM 146 million (approximately JD 21 million). However after deducting DM 83 million for special depreciation, net income stood at DM 63 million (approximately JD 9.5 million) which is to be distributed at a rate of seven per cent as dividend on common and preferred shares.

The airline's chairman of the board said that following exceptional results in the previous year, Lufthansa has maintained a healthy financial position in 1985 despite increasingly fierce competition, the fall in the rate for the dollar, and the situation in crisis areas on the North Atlantic, in the Middle East and South Africa. The airline transported nearly 16 million passengers and

more than 600,000 tonnes of freight, he said.

He noted that the network was expanded by 15,000 kilometres and that 111 planes served 138 airports around the world.

He said that in the Near East, revenue dipped by millions following the suspension of flights to Tehran at the end of March 1985 owing to the war between Iran and Iraq. Purchasing power in all the countries in the region had also eroded rapidly as a result of the slump in oil prices, he added.

Lufthansa is anticipating another profitable year in 1986, confident of its ability to pay another dividend. "With our capable and committed team, we will again do well in international competition," the chairman assured the shareholders.

Asian states suffer from economic slowdown in Gulf Arab countries

DOHA (OPECNA) — The current slowdown in Gulf economies has also hit many countries of Asia whose nationals found lucrative jobs in the region, earned hard currency and helped alleviate balance of payments difficulties at home through their remittances, writes the Gulf Economic and Financial Report.

The number of Asian workers in the region fell from a peak of 6.5 million a few years ago to less than five million in 1985.

The Manama-based monthly, published by the Gulf International Bank, says Pakistan, with an estimated 1.5 million workers in the Middle East, experienced a 15 per cent fall in remittances in the past two years.

In 1984-85, the figure stood at \$2.5 billion constituting about 70 per cent of the country's merchandise exports and 8.8 per cent of its gross national product (GNP).

Official figures show a decline in the number of new Pakistani workers in the region. Last year, the number recruited for foreign jobs totalled 100,000, compared with 128,000 in 1983, according to the report.

India's workforce fell from an estimated 850,000 in 1983-84 to 65,000 in 1984-85, causing the steepest drop in the country's foreign receipts in years. In 1984, Indian workers remitted an estimated \$1.8 billion, or about 20 per cent of the country's merchandise exports.

In the construction boom of the late 1970s, Indian workers found ample employment opportunities in the Gulf, but with the "bonanza" over, mainly skilled workers are now required to fill service and maintenance jobs.

The present number of Indian workers in Qatar has been estimated at around 50,000.

South Korean workers generally come to the Gulf with the South Korean firms they work for. Last year, their number had dwindled to 110,000 from a peak of 171,000 in 1982-83. Some 17 of the 54 major South Korean construction firms have gone home, says the report.

The Thai workers' strength fell by 20 per cent in the first half of 1985 and their remittances decreased by 30 per cent to about \$232 million during that period.

Bangladesh's foreign exchange earnings from its overseas workers have also dropped considerably in the last two years. Officials expect the country to earn 440 million this year, against 615 million in 1982-83.

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New irrigation schemes needed to counter 'greenhouse effect'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The predicted climate-warming "greenhouse effect" could require \$200 billion in new irrigation investments around the world, according to a report by an environmental research organization.

The "greenhouse effect" refers to the theory that the use of fossil fuels, like coal and oil, is producing a rise in atmospheric carbon dioxide and an accompanying rise in worldwide temperatures.

Almost all scientists agree the temperature increase will happen, given present trends, but there is uncertainty about when. Pessimistic estimates say 40 years or so; other estimates are for much later in the 21st century.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has estimated the increase in average temperature could be 1 to 4.5 degrees Centigrade (1.8 to 8.1 degrees Fahrenheit).

This would change rainfall patterns and generally shift the best growing weather toward the poles from the present temperate zones, according to some studies.

The 670 million irrigated acres of irrigated crop land around the world make up 18 per cent of total cropland but account for a third of the global harvest, said a report by the Worldwatch Institute on the potential effects of changes in the earth's atmosphere from pollution of various kinds.

In the western United States, an increase of 2 degrees Centigrade (3.6 Fahrenheit) in average temperature by the year 2000 could require that 35 per cent of the existing irrigated area be taken out of production, the study said. Worldwatch used a 1983 National Academy of Sciences report as the basis for its estimate.

"A reduction of that magnitude

would have high costs, measured either by the capital investments in dams, canals and irrigation systems rendered obsolete, or by the replacement value of that irrigation infrastructure," wrote the study's author, Mr. Sandra Postel.

If replacement structures and systems cost \$600 to \$2,000 per acre, it could cost \$23 billion to irrigate new lands in the western United States, the report said.

"Worldwide, maintaining food security under the altered climate would likely require new irrigation systems beyond those that would be added anyway as food needs increased," the report said.

"If such additional systems were needed for an area equal to 15 per cent of existing irrigated area, climate change could carry a global price tag of \$200 billion for irrigation adjustments alone."

Nuclear power to account for 58% of Japan's electricity by 2030

TOKYO (AP) — Nuclear power plants will supply 58 per cent of Japan's electricity needs by the year 2030, a government report says.

"Nuclear energy vision," presented last week to International Trade and Industry (MITI) Minister Michio Watanabe, predicts Japan's nuclear energy generation will more than double in the next 14 years and by 2030 will have increased 4.4 to 5.7 times what it is now.

With 32 nuclear reactors operating at an average 76 per cent capacity rate, the atom surpassed petroleum to become Japan's number one energy source for the first time in fiscal 1985, ending in March this year, according to MITI's natural resources and energy agency.

Another 10 reactors are under construction, and six more are being planned, the agency said. Japan ranks fourth in the world

behind the United States, Soviet Union and France — in terms of total nuclear power generation. Eleven other countries, including Taiwan, France and Bulgaria, use nuclear power to a greater extent than Japan does, agency officials said.

France, dependent on nuclear power for 65 per cent of its energy needs — compared with 26 per cent in Japan — plans to raise that figure to 80 per cent in the future, they noted.

Mr. Hisamitsu Arai, director of MITI's nuclear energy industry division, told reporters that the April 26 accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Soviet Union did not lead to any changes in the report, which opens with a chapter on safety.

He said, however, that Japan would be "very open to discussion" on additional safety measures after the Soviets present a report to an international meeting in Vienna in late August.

For Japan, with few natural energy resources of its own, atomic energy is an alternative that allows for less dependence on foreign sources because nuclear power is "capital and technology-intensive," MITI officials said.

At around the turn of the century, Japan will be able to supply about one third of the fuel needs for its nuclear programme by using plutonium and recovered uranium.

Japan imports uranium from Canada, Britain, Australia, South Africa, France, the United States and Niger, the officials said.

For the next 25 years, the report says, the Japanese programme will concentrate on improving light-water reactors, researching and developing fast-breeder reactors and establishing nuclear fuel-cycle facilities — including a reprocessing plant and a low-level waste storage facility.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 21, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day is fine for whatever you wish to do to organize and to get your everyday business in good shape.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Worldly affairs can be handled early in the day. Avoid moody friends at night.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A new contact can be of assistance, so don't rely too heavily on a bigwig.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be of assistance to your mate in any monetary matters. Plan how to advance your career.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Show loyalty and be trustworthy. Don't argue with your mate tonight.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get into those activities that you can handle very well. Avoid outside fracas in the evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make plans for entertainment you've missed. Steer clear of arguments with co-workers.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Morning should be spent getting things in order. Don't splurge on expensive entertainment.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't invite guests in for the evening. Postpone this for a more propitious day and time.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan how best to add to your assets. Exercise more care in driving, especially tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be more frugal and build up your bank account. Improve your appearance.

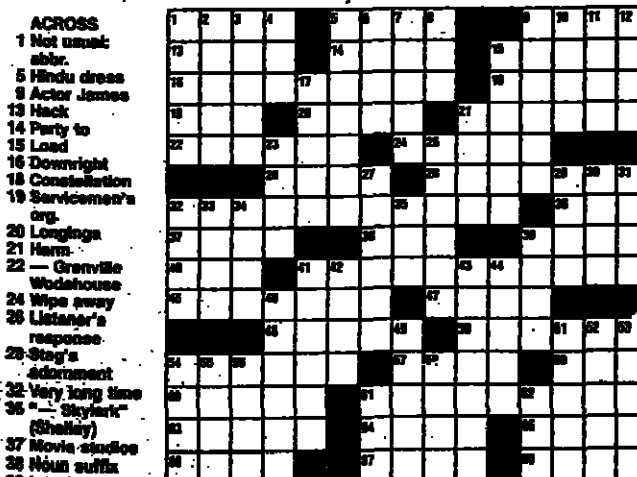
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Please your mate before handling personal affairs. Improve your state of health.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Discuss with a good friend how to get ahead faster. You need to be thoughtful with your mate.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have the ability to get the home nicely arranged and will be willing to work in order to insure more security in the future. Give plenty of schooling that can give more theoretical knowledge.

THE Daily Crossword

by James R. Burns



Yesterday's Puzzle Solver:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Not usual; abbr. | 5 Band musicians | 9 Big Star town | 13 Exalted |
| 2 Hindu dress | 6 Shortly | 10 La Scala song | 14 No part |
| 3 Actor; names | 7 Watson | 11 Escorted | 15 Goes stocking |
| 4 Hack | 8 Bankbook abbr. | 12 No part | 16 Ar. letter |
| 14 Party to | 9 Big Star town | 13 Exalted | 17 Letter for one |
| 15 Lead | 10 La Scala song | 14 No part | 18 Villain's |
| 16 Downright | 11 Escorted | 15 Goes stocking | 19 and bottled |
| 17 Consideration | 12 No part | 16 Ar. letter | 20 "Brute" |
| 18 Servicemen's | 13 Exalted | 17 Letter for one | 21 Villain's |
| 19 Servicemen's | 14 No part | 18 Villain's | 22 and bottled |
| 20 Longings | 15 Goes stocking | 19 and bottled | 23 "Brute" |
| 21 Gown | 16 Ar. letter | 20 "Brute" | 24 Campy mt. |
| 22 Gown | 17 Letter for one | 21 Villain's | 25 Campy mt. |
| 23 Gown | 18 Villain's | 22 and bottled | 26 Campy mt. |
| 24 Wipe away | 19 and bottled | 23 "Brute" | 27 Campy mt. |
| 25 Litterer's | 20 "Brute" | 24 Campy mt. | 28 Campy mt. |
| 26 Litterer's | 21 Villain's | 25 Campy mt. | 29 Campy mt. |
| 27 Litterer's | 22 and bottled | 26 Campy mt. | 30 Campy mt. |
| 28 Litterer's | 23 "Brute" | 27 Campy mt. | 31 Campy mt. |
| 29 Litterer's | 24 Campy mt. | 28 Campy mt. | 32 Campy mt. |
| 30 Litterer's | 25 Campy mt. | 29 Campy mt. | 33 Campy mt. |
| 31 Litterer's | 26 Campy mt. | 30 Campy mt. | 34 Campy mt. |
| 32 Litterer's | 27 Campy mt. | 31 Campy mt. | 35 Campy mt |

EC sanctions against South Africa unlikely this month

BRUSSELS (R) — Pressure on the European Community (EC) to impose sanctions against Pretoria is unlikely to come to a head until later this month when British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe returns from his mission to Pretoria, diplomats said Sunday.

Sir Geoffrey, current president of the Community's Council of Ministers, reports to his fellow foreign ministers Monday on the first leg of his mission before heading for Pretoria on Tuesday, when he will meet South African President P.W. Botha.

The pressure for sanctions within the Community and from Britain's Commonwealth partners may prove overwhelming if Sir Geoffrey returns empty handed after his second scheduled meeting with Mr. Botha on July 28, a result widely predicted by most diplomats.

They say the first chance of sanctions being agreed will come if Sir Geoffrey, as expected, calls the Community ministers to special talks in London on July 29-30 to report on his talks and agree on policy before the Commonwealth summit on Aug. 3.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher remains formally opposed to sanctions but Sir Geoffrey has said they may be necessary if Mr. Botha rejects the release of South African opposition leader Nelson Mandela and the opening of a dialogue with the country's black

nationalists. Sir Geoffrey was entrusted with his peace mission by the Community summit at the Hague on June 27, when the 12 member states published a list of limited sanctions that may be imposed if Pretoria fails to respond to calls for an end to apartheid.

The summit said economic sanctions such as a ban on new investments in South Africa and on imports of South African gold, coal, iron and steel would be considered in consultation with other industrialised states within three months.

Sir Geoffrey has since visited the African "frontline" states neighbouring South Africa and met President Reagan and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington.

Britain has maintained that U.S. and other support is necessary for sanctions to be effective.

The diplomats say the pro-sanctions lobby within the Community fears Mrs. Thatcher may take heart and block sanctions until the end of the three-month deadline if, like her, President Reagan continues to

withstand home and foreign pressure for sanctions.

West Germany and Portugal backed Britain in its opposition to sanctions at the summit but the diplomats said the two countries were likely to fall quickly into line if a failure of Sir Geoffrey mission persuaded Mrs. Thatcher to accept sanctions.

With most South African black leaders dismissing Sir Geoffrey's mission as a waste of time and refusing to meet him, the odds of his achieving a significant breakthrough during the week-long trip are heavily stacked against him, most analysts believe.

Sir Geoffrey said he would urge Mr. Botha to release black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela and begin negotiations with the banned African National Congress (ANC) when he meets him on Wednesday in the first of two scheduled sessions. The second is on July 29.

But the uncertainty surrounding the rest of Sir Geoffrey's trip has highlighted Britain's isolation in the 49-nation Commonwealth and lack of credibility among black South Africans upset by Mrs. Thatcher's refusal to agree to tough economic sanctions against Pretoria.

With the trip less than two days away, officials were unable to say with whom Sir Geoffrey would be meeting and which countries he would be visiting during his eight days in the region.

U.S. drops plans to name Brown as envoy

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration has abandoned its plan to name a North Carolina businessman as the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa, the Washington Post reported Sunday.

The Post said the decision not to appoint Robert Brown, who owns a public relations firm, was made at a meeting of top administration officials on Friday.

The newspaper said the decision was made after questions were raised about Mr. Brown's involvement in business deals with Umaru Dikko, a Nigerian former cabinet minister who fled to Britain after a 1983 military coup in his country. The present government has accused Dikko of massive corruption.

Mr. Brown could not be reached for comment on the report, but in an interview published in Sunday's New York Times he said he had not decided whether to accept the post.

Mr. Brown said he would not make a final decision until "tomorrow or the first thing on Monday" so he would have a chance to consult his family.

Last week, Mr. Brown said he would serve if President Reagan nominated him.

The president has not yet nominated him and the Times quoted White House officials as saying no announcement was imminent.

Queen 'dismayed' by Thatcher policies

LONDON (R) — Britain's Queen Elizabeth is dismayed by many of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policies, the Sunday Times said Sunday.

But Buckingham Palace spokesman Michael Shea responded to the newspaper's story with a statement denying that the queen and Mrs. Thatcher were in conflict.

"As with all previous prime ministers the queen enjoys a relationship of the closest confidentiality with Mrs. Thatcher and reports purporting to be the queen's opinions of government policies are entirely without foundation," Mr. Shea said.

The Sunday Times said the queen's concern about Mrs. Thatcher's policies went well beyond the current crisis within the Commonwealth over whether to impose sanctions against South Africa.

The queen has been described in recent press reports as worried that Mrs. Thatcher's firm opposition to sanctions threatens to break up the 49-nation Commonwealth of which the monarch is head.

The Sunday Times reported that during unprecedented briefings by royal advisers it was said the queen considered the prime minister's approach "often to be uncaring, confrontational and socially divisive".

Mrs. Thatcher's office, asked Saturday night about the story, said it never responds to inquiries about the prime minister's relations with the monarch.

According to the Sunday Times, Queen Elizabeth believes that Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government lacks compassion and should be more caring towards less privileged members of society.

In addition, it said the queen had misgivings about Mrs. Thatcher's decision to allow U.S. bombers to use bases in Britain to launch raids on Libya in April.

The newspaper said the queen also feared that long-term damage had been done to the country's social fabric by the year-long miners' strike in 1984-85 and that the whole thrust of the government's policies threatened to undermine the consensus in British politics.

Sunday Times Editor Andrew Neil told British television Saturday night that the monarch's views were "volunteered" to a reporter by sources at the highest levels at Buckingham Palace. Their comments were double-checked before publication, he added.

In the newspaper reported that palace advisers stressed that no constitutional crisis loomed over the queen's differences with Mrs. Thatcher on sanctions and made clear that the monarch was not campaigning for sanctions.

The queen is due to meet Mrs. Thatcher and the heads of six other Commonwealth nations when they hold a mid-summer summit in London early next month to discuss the sanctions issue.

Mrs. Thatcher's ministers feared a speech to be delivered by the queen at a dinner for the seven government leaders at Buckingham Palace on Aug. 3 would be seen as a public rebuke to Mrs. Thatcher, Sunday's Mail newspaper reported.

However, the Sunday Telegraph quoted unnamed sources said to be close to the palace as insisting the queen would not be drawn into a lobbying operation against Mrs. Thatcher and was determined to steer clear of a constitutional crisis.

The queen, who traditionally avoids direct public comment on politics, meets weekly with the prime minister to discuss issues facing the government.

Moscow to try officials responsible for Chernobyl

MOSCOW (AP) — The Politburo has said those responsible for the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster will be put on trial.

The Politburo blamed the disaster on gross negligence, said three government officials were fired, and increased the official death toll from history's worst civilian nuclear accident to 28.

In a statement distributed by the official Soviet News Agency TASS Saturday, the Communist Party's ruling body said the Soviet prosecutor general was investigating "persons guilty of the accident" and that they will be brought to trial.

The Politburo said the reactor exploded as workers conducted improperly supervised and badly prepared experiments on a turbine generator without proper safety precautions.

It indicated that safety procedures and technical training also were inadequate at the nation's other nuclear plants, which include 13 graphite-moderated reactors like the one at Chernobyl.

Painting the most detailed picture yet of the scope of the April 26 disaster, the Politburo said 28 people were dead, 30 still hospitalized and 173 others struck by radiation sickness.

The accident caused the equivalent of \$2.8 billion in damage, disrupted the nation's power supply, forced closing of 400 square miles (1,040 square kilometres) of land in the northern Ukraine and southern Byelorussia, the Politburo said.

In addition, it forced the evacuation of more than 100,000 people from an area of at least 1,000 square miles (2,600 square kilometres).

The Politburo concluded with a political statement calling for arms control and adding: "The world community is awaiting a positive answer from the American side to the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing."

TASS said the Politburo, headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, met in special session Saturday to study the results of a government inquiry into the Chernobyl disaster, which occurred in the

northern Ukraine about 80 miles (129 kilometres) north of Kiev.

The Politburo made a sweeping condemnation of the local, Ukrainian and national officials responsible for operating the Chernobyl reactor.

"It was established that the accident had been caused by a series of gross breaches of the reactor operational regulations by workers of the atomic power station," it said, repeating earlier reports that the disaster occurred while the No. 4 reactor at the four-reactor complex was nearly shut down.

"Irresponsibility, negligence and indiscipline led to grave consequences," the Politburo said. It singled out the Ministry of Power and Electrification and the State Atomic Power Safety Committee for special blame.

The government has said the reactor surged out of control. The cooling system failed, radioactive steam was vented and combined with the reactor's graphite core to produce hydrogen that exploded in a giant fireball, ripping open the reactor.

The radioactive cloud that spread into the atmosphere was eventually detected around the world.

"Experiments with turbo-generator operation regimes were (being) conducted," the Politburo said.

The managers and specialists of the atomic power station themselves had not prepared for that experiment, nor agreed (on) it with appropriate organizations, although it had been their duty to do so," it said. "Finally, proper supervision was not organised when those experiments were carried out, nor proper safety measures taken."

The statement said the head of the State Atomic Safety Committee was fired for "bad errors and shortcomings," along with the deputy minister of power and electrification and the deputy director of the institute that designed the Chernobyl reactor.

The Politburo and a deputy minister of medium-size machine building, apparently a new ministry, was also fired.

Nicaragua urges U.S. to end support for rebels

ESTELI, Nicaragua (R) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, comparing President Reagan to Nero and Hitler, has urged the United States to make an "act of contrition" by accepting a world court ruling barring its support for the so-called contra rebels.

In a speech marking a seventh anniversary of the 1979 revolution that brought the Sandinistas to power, Mr. Ortega said Nicaragua would seek a special U.N. Security Council meeting if Washington did not respect the decision by July 27.

In the ruling June 27, the World Court, a United Nations body based in The Hague, said U.S. support for the contras was illegal and called on Washington to pay Nicaragua compensation for the rebel attacks.

The United States refused to recognise the decision. The Reagan administration "is acting like an outlaw by not accepting justice. We urge it to accept the World Court ruling, to see if it will make an act of contrition," Mr. Ortega told a crowd estimated at 50,000.

"The prospects are for greater aggression because the U.S. government is bent on maintaining its war against the Nicaraguan people," he said, adding that Washington threatened to embargo all of Central America in a "total war."

Mr. Ortega was flanked by four other "commanders" of the nine-man Sandinista directorate.

Delegates from over 40 countries, including Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, attended the ceremony.

Mr. Ortega compared Mr. Reagan to Nero and Hitler and said Nicaragua was "a stronghold of democracy in Latin America." He said democracy meant giving land, food, education and health to the people. He challenged neighbouring Honduras and Costa Rica, where the contras have been active, to do the same.

Mr. Ortega called on Central American governments not to let themselves be used as "instruments of U.S. policy."

The ceremony was held in Esteli to honour the "heroism" of people in the north in fending off "U.S. aggression," he said. Esteli, a key centre of Sandinista operations during the revolution, is the capital of a province of the same name that has been a focus for activities of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the largest of the contra forces.

The ceremony was overshadowed by predictions of increased bloodshed following U.S. congressional action on Mr. Reagan's request for \$100 million in aid for the contras.

The U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate have approved different aid bills, but their measures have not been reconciled. Foes of contra aid have vowed to block the aid.

Aquino wants cadets to guard polls

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — President Corason Aquino proposed Sunday that school cadets be used as poll guards in the first election under her administration, which she said will be held "very soon."

She said a clean election could be achieved if large numbers of citizens watched the polls. Soldiers have guarded the polls in past votes.

Mrs. Aquino did not set a date for the vote or say what posts would be contested. In the past she has said they may be held next year, after a new constitution has been ratified. A special panel writing the new charter has been asked to finish by September, with a plebiscite to follow in 60 days.

Addressing the country's top generals and more than 50,000 school cadets at the Rizal Football Stadium, Mrs. Aquino said she could not remember a time when Filipinos have had clean elections.

"I am therefore suggesting (the) extensive use of cadets and cadettes in this noble work (of poll-watching), a work that puts the citizens intimately in touch with the core of democracy," she said.

"We shall have the first election under a new charter very soon," she said. "The world stood rapt with wonder at how we regained our freedom. I want the world in the same condition when we show how we have used that freedom."

Bonn confirms talk with E. Germany over fate of Meissner

BONN, West Germany (AP) — The West German government confirmed Sunday that negotiations had begun with East Germany over the fate of Herbert Meissner, the suspected Communist spy holed up in East Germany's mission in Bonn.

East German Attorney Wolfgang Vogel met Saturday near Bonn with a senior West German official, Ludwig Rehlinger, to discuss the Meissner affair, a Bonn government spokesman told the Associated Press. He refused to give any details.

Police patrolled in front of the East German mission Sunday, indicating that Meissner was still in the building. Chief Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann ordered the controls earlier in the week to make sure Meissner did not slip out of the mission undetected.

The 59-year-old East German economist has been staying in the East German mission since Tuesday while West German authorities seek his arrest on suspicion of espionage.

West Germany's chief government spokesman denied Saturday that an East-West spy swap was being prepared to settle the tug-of-war over Meissner.

"This is not the kind of case for a big exchange. I rule it out completely," the spokesman told West Germany's ZDF television.

West German media said such a swap was possible after Vogel took over Meissner's case. Vogel has handled numerous East-West prisoner exchanges.

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According to the Sunday Times, Queen Elizabeth believes that Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government lacks compassion and should be more caring towards less privileged members of society.

In addition, it said the queen had misgivings about Mrs. Thatcher's decision to allow U.S. bombers to use bases in Britain to launch raids on Libya in April.

The newspaper said the queen also feared that long-term damage had been done to the country's social fabric by the year-long miners' strike in 1984-85 and that the whole thrust of the government's policies threatened to undermine the consensus in British politics.

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Couple marry inside giant wedding cake

LOULE, Portugal (R) — A Portuguese couple made a sweet start to married life by holding their marriage ceremony inside a giant strawberry and apricot-flavoured wedding cake built in the form of a church by the bride's pastrycook father.

Hundreds of tourists and curious bystanders watched as Maria da Conceicao Rezve, 19, and 20-year-old mechanic Joao Pedro Guerreiro Ramos were married inside the nearly 14-metre tall cake, as high as a four-storey building, in a square in the town of Loule, in Portugal's southern Algarve region. The cake, made by Rezve's father who is chief pastry-cook at a luxury hotel, was built over a frame of wood and metal and was a replica of the church of Sao Lourenco in nearby Alammil. It took more than a month to construct and was made from 12,000 eggs, some two tonnes of sugar, nearly a tonne of flour, half a tonne of margarine, 300 kilos of chopped fruit, 550 kilos of fruit preserve, 100 litres of port wine and 200 litres (gallons) of lemon syrup.

The ceremony was held in Esteli to honour the "heroism" of people in the north in fending off "U.S. aggression," he said. Esteli, a key centre of Sandinista operations during the revolution, is the capital of a province of the same name that has been a focus for activities of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the largest of the contra forces.

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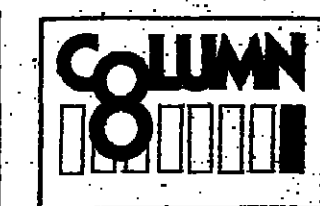
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Caroline Kennedy marries New York businessman

HYANNISPORT, Massachusetts (AP) — Caroline Kennedy, who captured America's heart as a little girl romping through the White House, married Edwin Schlossberg, a New York businessman and artist, Miss Kennedy, the only daughter of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and slain U.S. President John F. Kennedy, waved shyly as she emerged with her husband from the Church of our Lady of Victory. A crowd started gathering at dawn and was estimated by police at more than 1,000 when the ceremony ended. The bride, guests and wedding party arrived at the church in a stream of black, blue and silver limousines and a fleet of minibuses. Best man John Kennedy Jr. and the bridegroom drew squeals of delight from women. When Mrs. Onassis appeared, spectators chanted, "Jackie, Jackie." Mrs. Onassis, who appeared to be biting her lower lip to hold back tears, left the church, hugging the arm of her brother-in-law, U.S. Senator Edward M. Kennedy, who gave the bride away.

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14-year-old gets 2 Oxford degrees

OXFORD, England (AP)</